ESTABLISHED 1818.

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CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

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INSIST UPON HAVING [illegible] MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK Largest Sale in the World."

No. 51,105—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester, 18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel 25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5381	I. H. Moule 2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5182	W. A. Wheler 9th "
B.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt 16th "
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel 23rd "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes 6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe 13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel 20th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5182	W. A. Wheler 27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes 4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester, 11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel 18th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	755	W. B. Andrews 25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rascovich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 615

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
[illegible]HALIEN	4,089	Garbe	1st October.
[illegible]	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,239	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay FrancoisJoseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 23rd Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Goradur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, about 23rd Sept.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 24th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 5th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an experienced SECRETARY, to the Ahmedabad Municipality on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. Applications with testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned upto 15th October, 1897.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL, PRESIDENT.
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Ahmedabad Municipal Office, 13th September, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from the 14th to the 21st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI DEPOTS.

MEMBERS are INFORMED that, on and from MONDAY, the 13th September, the DISCOUNTS of 5 and 2½ per cent., now being ALLOWED OFF the LISTED PRICES of the above Depots, will be INCREASED to 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, till further Notice.

Members are further informed that BOTH DEPOTS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th September, for the Annual Stock-taking.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

ESTATE SURGEON-MAJOR R. MANSER.

ALL persons who may owe the above Estate any fees for Professional services are requested to pay them to the Administrator General, Bombay, at his Office, in the High Court, or to communicate with him regarding the same, Letters of Administration to the estate having been granted to him on the 23rd day of August, 1897.

High Court, Bombay, 26th August, 1897.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings on TUESDAY, 21st September, 1897, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive the report of the out going Committee for the year, 1896-97.

(2) To elect members of the Committee for the year 1897-98.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Officiating Secretary.

Bombay, September 13, 1897.

THE AGRA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD

NOTICE is hereby given that the 11th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY the 27th September next, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1896.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4th.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John & Company's bonus.

5th.—To settle the question of increasing spindles.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

10th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. & JAMNAGAR RAILWAYS), STORES DEPARTMENT.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

MANAGER and Engineer-in-Chief, B. G. J. P. Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for about 125 tons first class Moulmein teak.

Size not to be less than 15 inches square by 22 feet in length.

Rates to be intimated direct to the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief by 25th September, 1897, in sealed letters addressed to him at Ghadechi.

Rates should be quoted for delivery free of all charges on Bhavnagar Bunder per ton of 50 cubic feet.

The logs should be free of sun cracks, shakes, sap, knots and other defects.

The logs will be inspected and passed in Bombay early in October by an Officer of the Railway appointed by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.

The shipment should be made within ten days after the timber is passed in Bombay.

Payments for approved logs will be made after delivery on the Bhavnagar Bunder.

The Tenders should be accompanied by the specification of shipments.

A deposit of Rs. 50 in Currency Notes as earnest-money to accompany each Tender and a further deposit of Rs. 500 will be required from the accepted tenderer for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway.

Dated Ghadechi, 8th September, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 139 OF 1894.

KOOLSOOMBIBI ....Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) FATMABIBI, (2) HAWABIBI (3) COOTBOODIN bin AMIROODIN PATEL, (4) HAPPOOBIBI, (5) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin MAHOMED HOOSEIN PALOBA, (6) BAEBIBI, (7) FATMABIBI, (8) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin PACROODIN DOLARAY, (9) KHADUNBIBI, (10) ABDOOL RAHMAN bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (11) MAHAMOOD MEEYA bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (12) KHATOONBIBI, (13) ABDUL KADAR, (14) MAHOMED ISMAIL and (15) BIBANBIBI ..Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabout, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 195, new No. 16200, old Survey No. 1424, and new Survey No. 4709, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6312 and Street No. 3 and 7½ and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the house of Kazee Sheriff Abdul Latiff Londay, on the West by the house of Nizamudin Patel, on the North by the public passage, and on the South by the Erskine Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay..................Plaintiff,

VERSUS.

ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1896, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowki Road, and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-three square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Saccaram Maholi, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate, lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Meya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Khoja Ratansi Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein;
Germany.

CARTRIDGES LOADED ON THE FIELD SYSTEM

TRADE MARK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

Prepare all Cartridges sent out by them on this system, and employ only the very best materials.

POWDER BY—CURTIS AND HARVEY,
PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE,
SCHULTZE AND CO.

ELEY'S WADS AND CASES

SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

Per 100 ....Rs. 10

Per 1,000 .... " 90

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO FOLLOW CURRENT TOPICS.

THE TIMES ATLAS.

THE TIMES ATLAS consists of 117 pages of Maps (measuring 17 inches by 11) and includes a large number of Insets, making a total of 174 Maps.

THE BINDING is strong and handsome. The use of guards allows the Maps to lie perfectly flat on opening.

THE MAPS have been brought up to the very latest date, as an instance of which may be mentioned that the whole of the information from the Intelligence Department as to the Sierra Leone delimitation will be included in the African Maps.

THE INDIAN and COLONIAL MAPS have been corrected and revised according to the latest information at the disposal of the India Office and Colonial Office respectively.

THE INDEX, consisting of about 130,000 names, has been compiled by a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, recommended by the late Secretary of the Society, and is believed to be more complete than any yet issued.

THE TIMES ATLAS.

THE GREATEST possible ATTENTION has been paid to the spelling of all place names. In the Oriental Maps the spelling adopted in Sir William Hunter's "Gazetteer of India" has been followed.

THE TIMES ATLAS.

HALF MOROCCO BINDING—Rs. 26.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Large STOCK of the following Articles, Moderately Priced, Beautiful Designs, and Durable best PLATING:—

	Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	65 to 225	Egg Frames	20 to 60
Liqueur Frames	35 to 70	Ice Buckets	12 to 20
Fruit Knife Stands	15 to 30	Ice Tongs	5
Prize Cups	18 to 50	Ice Bowls	18
Butter Dishes, Revolving	15 to 30	Wine Services	50 to 100
Claret Jugs	15 to 25	Cigar Lighters	9
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14 to 115	Flower Stands	15 to 65
Fruit Stands	15 to 100	Ash Trays	2 to 6
Sugar Boxes	7 to 10	Napkin Rings	2 to 8
Ice Cream Plates	5	Toast Racks	10 to 20
Sardine Boxes	20 to 30	Candle Sticks with Shades	12 to 48
Inkstands	9 to 70	Salt Cellars	4 to 8
Table Lamps	25 to 50	Christening Mugs	9 to 25
Nut Crackers	4 to 6	Salad Bowls	35 to 45
Smokers' Sets	20 to 60	Call Gongs	15 to 30
Ice Water Jugs	45 to 95	Cake or Bread Trays	25 to 65
Egg Boilers With Spirit Lamp	10 to 30	Cheese Covers	20
Asparagus Tongs	13	Vegetable Dishes	55 to 70
Soup Tureens	5 to 10	Spirit Flasks	8 to 20
Venison Dishes	90	Dessert Knives in Cases	40 to 110
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14 to 25	Tantalus	40 to 70
Fish Knives in Cases	50 to 120	Fish Carvers in Cases	20 to 30
Fruit Spoons	20 to 50	Chutney Jars	15 to 35
Tea Sets in Cases	70 to 125	Tea Spoons in Cases	15 to 25
Biscuit Boxes	15 to 50	Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12 to 25
Salt Cellars in Cases	12 to 45	Piano Candle Sticks, per pair	30 to 40
Silting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40		
Cruet Frames	15 to 80		

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.........................£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders ....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 ....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital................................£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date...............................£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

—DEWAR'S—PERTH—WHISKY.—

SOLE AGENTS:

LATHAM AND CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA, Crawford Market.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	* * "
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * "
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL, CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adju st them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
1885	Rs. 73,48,020	Rs. 14,76,426	Rs. 53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY (ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON (ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

CAUTION!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PREVENT FEVERS

And destroy all noxious or infectious odours from Closets, or offensive Refuse, by using THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTING POWDER,

"CALVERT'S."

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC—the strongest Disinfectant known—and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Dredgers; 7 and 14-lb. Tins (to re-fill dredgers), 2s. 6d. and 4s. each (English rates).

Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed.

AVOID WORTHLESS IMITATIONS MADE WITH TAR OIL.

Dr. R. M. GOVER, in his report to the Director-General of Prisons, says:—"Carbolic Acid is the most certain and powerful of the numerous substances used as disinfectants. The preparations supplied by Messrs. Calvert & Co., are, in my opinion, much superior to those of any other manufacturer."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

AWARDED 78 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
DHOBIE TALAO.

LAST DAY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, 18th, at 9-30 P.M. only.

CINEMATOGRAPH
ANIMATED PICTURES.
NEW SERIES OF FILMS.
JUBILEE PROCESSION, &c., &c.
NEW LIGHT.

PRICES:—Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and annas 8.
Tickets at the door only.
F. METZKER & Co.
Secunderabad (Den.)
Agents for Films and Projecting Machines.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 20th Instant, the day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD, Manager.
Esplanade Row, Bombay.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance)............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

KATNI LIME.

THE Best, Purest, Whitest and Cheapest LIME in India. Exclusively used by the authorities in Checking Plague in Bombay and Poona. Used by the Government and public of India for the last twenty-four years. Unequalled in whitewashing, building and plastering. Unslaked delivered in Bombay in bags and freight paid at about Rs. 25 per ton. Agents Wanted.—H. F. COOK and SONS, Lime Works, Katni.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION OF A NOTIFICATION FOR THE ISSUE OF PROMISSORY NOTES BY HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY the MINISTER to HIS HIGHNESS the NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT, with the sanction of His Highness the Nizam, desires to raise a LOAN of TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS of HALLI SICCA RUPEES, for State purposes, on the following conditions:—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued in the form annexed to this Notification.

3. The Loan will bear interest at 6 (six) per cent. per annum, and the interest will be paid at the end of every six months of the Fasli year, i. e., on the 31st Ardibehisht (April) and 30th Aban (October).

4. The principal will not be repayable before the 30th Aban 13[illegible] Fasli (A. D. 1917).

TENDERS.

5. Tenders for the whole or part of the loan will be received at the office of the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, until midday on the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897).

6. Tenders must be for Halli Sicca Rupees 500, or any multiple of Halli Sicca Rupees 500. They must be written in the form annexed and enclosed in sealed envelopes, bearing the superscription "Tender for Loan," written in clear characters.

7. The Tenders should clearly state at what rate per hundred rupees the tenderer engages to accept the Promissory Notes, and in stating this rate the amount should be distinctly given in rupees or rupees and annas; for instance, if the tenderer wishes to subscribe to the loan at the rate of Rs. 100, or Rs. 102 or Rs. 99 per cent., he should state the rate in figures and words: it is not sufficient to state that the Notes will be taken at par or two per cent. premium or one per cent. discount. If any person wishes to subscribe at different rates for different amounts the rates should be separately given for each amount, both in figures and words as above explained. Tenders which are not clearly expressed as above required will be considered as being at par.

8. Tenders must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

DEPOSITS.

9. Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit. If the amount tendered for is less than one lakh, the deposit must be two per cent.; if the amount tendered be one lakh or upwards, the deposit must be one per cent.

10. The following will be accepted as deposits:—
1. Cash.
2. Receipts from any Treasury of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
3. Shares of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
4. Treasury Bonds, His Highness the Nizam's Government.
5. Currency Notes of the British Government.
6. Promissory Notes standing in the names of the tenderers.
NOTE.—Railway Shares, Treasury Bonds and Promissory Notes tendered as deposits should be endorsed over to the Accountant-General.
Deposits tendered in British Government rupees, will be accepted at the rate of British Government Rs. 100 to Halli Sicca 1[illegible].

11. When a tender is accepted and an Allotment certificate is granted, the cash deposited may, if so desired, be regarded as part of the loan; but if the whole of a tender is not accepted, only so much of the deposit as may be in respect of the amount accepted, will be considered as part of the loan, and on this amount interest will be allowed from the date of opening of the tenders.

12. If an Allotment certificate is issued, and the total amount of the tender is not paid, the deposit accompanying such tender will be forfeited.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

13. His Excellency the Minister reserves the right to publish before the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) the minimum rate below which no tender will be accepted. But if this rate is not published, it will be reduced to writing under the signature of His Excellency, or any other officer who may be authorized by him in that behalf, and forwarded in a sealed cover to the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, before the opening of the tenders. This rate, however, will not be made known until some tender is refused on the ground that it is lower than this rate.

14. All tenders will be opened in public on the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) by the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, in his office at twelve o'clock noon.

15. Tenders at the minimum rate and at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate.

16. If the tenders offered at the lowest rate accepted exceed the amount available for issue, allotments will be made in proportion, but no note will be issued for less than Rs. 500.

CERTIFICATES OF ALLOTMENT.

17. As soon after the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) as may be possible, the Accountant-General will grant certificates to the successful tenderers, stating the amount of the Promissory Notes to be issued to them, and lists of such names will be hung up in the Central Treasury, the Accountant-General's Office, and the offices of the Talukdars of Districts, under His Highness' Government.

18. Every person in whose name an Allotment certificate has been issued, must pay at intervals of one month the amount allotted to him in three instalments, as follows:—
First instalment of rupees 35 per cent. on the 28th Dhye 1307 Fasli (2nd December, 1897).
Second instalment of rupees 35 per cent. on the 30th Bahman 1307 Fasli (2nd January, 1898).
Third and remaining instalment on the 30th Isfandar 1307 Fasli (2nd February 1898).
But the whole or part of any Allotment may be paid at any time after the receipt of the Allotment certificate before any instalment is actually due.

19. Any Allotment certificate may be exchanged, by application to the Accountant General for certificates of equal aggregate value, each of which may be for a smaller amount.

20. The amount due for the Promissory Notes can be paid into the Central Treasury in the City or the District or Tahsil Treasuries, and receipts will be given to persons making such payments.

21. When the full amount of any Certificate of Allotment is paid up the holder of such certificate may present the Treasury receipt and obtain a Promissory Note from the Accountant General. Each Note will be of the value of Rs. 500, or a multiple of Rs. 500, and the interest thereon will be calculated at the rate of six per cent. from the 31st Ardibehisht 1307 Fasli, 11th April 1898, and the holder of the note will also be entitled to the interest up to that date, or he may by paying interest at the above rate from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 6th October 1897 to the date on which he may have made payments, obtain Promissory Notes as above bearing interest from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 6th October, 1897.

22. These Promissory Notes deposited as security in any Court or Government office, will be regarded as a deposit made in cash.

FORM OF TENDER FOR LOAN.

I ... do hereby state, that, in accordance with the Notification published by His Highness the Nizam's Government regarding the issue of a loan bearing interest at the rate of ... per cent. per annum, I am willing to tender a sum of Rs. ... at the rate of Rs. ... under the terms and conditions set forth in the aforesaid Notification. I send herewith a sum of Rs. ... in the shape of ... as a deposit, and agree that if ... tender is accepted, I will pay into the Treasury the said sum of Rs. ... by instalments as follows:—
Please intimate the results of this tender to me at the following address:—

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Promissory Note ... Halli Sicca Rs. ... bearing interest at the rate of ... per cent. No. ... of 13 ... Fasli.
His Excellency the Minister to His Highness the Nizam's Government does hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of H. S. Rs. ... from ... as a loan, and for and on behalf of the Government promises that the said sum of H. S. Rs. ... will be repaid by His Highness the Nizam's Government to the said ... his heirs, executors or assigns, or to the person to whom this Promissory Note may be transferred by endorsement, after the year ... Fasli, on a date to be notified three months before the date fixed for payment, and that up to that date interest at the rate of ... per cent. per annum shall be paid every half year, that is to say on the 31st Ardebehisht and 30th Aban in each ... year ... the said interest ceasing to be paid after the date above specified for the repayment of the said sum.

IMAD JUNG,
Financial Secretary, to His Highness the Nizam's Government.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1883 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual subscription in advance ... Rs 10.
Single Copy ... Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
Mrs. J. H. NUNN
By a Number of
LADY AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
The Programme will comprise the Two Act Comedy.
"MILKY WHITE"
And a Charming Comedietta
"ON AN ISLAND."
Admission Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
The performance will commence at 9-15. p.m.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. COMPANY.
INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY.

WITH the APPROVAL of the BOARD of DIRECTORS and GOVERNMENT, Mr. I. O'CALLAGHAN General Traffic Manager, has been APPOINTED, to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the undersigned on 2 months and 24 days furlough, with effect from the 18th September 1897.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CURSONDAS VALABHDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.
KESSERVAHU alias DEVKABAI, Widow of the Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay)
D. B. BINNING,
The 14th day of September, 1897.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GLENVIEW HOTEL,
COONOOR, NILGIRIS.

THE sheltered position of Coonoor—the Sanitorium on the Nilgiri plateau—with its health-giving, even climate renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Tonga from Mettapollium takes three hours.

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL
IS UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

No pains are spared to ensure every comfort to visitors. Cuisine is of the best and superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.,) are Stocked.
No extra charge for fires or hot baths. Carriages for hire on the premises. Piano, Billiards, Lawn Tennis.
For terms apply
Mrs. S. A. DAVIDSON,
Glenview Hotel, Coonoor.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—
HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.
For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 oz, post free	15 11
½ " " " 7-8 oz, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 oz, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT is 76 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD .....Three Stars.
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LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund...$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE. } Managers.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables when they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

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FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits)

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	69 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.
Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
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H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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PILE &
CO., LTD.,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS
MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

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OF SINGLE HARNESS
GUARANTEED OF
ENGLISH TANNED LEATHER,
AND
EVERY ARTICLE
HAND SEWN.
BEST FINISH.
BRASS MOUNTED,
Rs. 85,
SILVER MOUNTED,
Rs. 110.
CASH OR V. P. P.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys ... the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
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BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
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Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits at terms to be ascertained on application.
G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
41, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,010,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY
ESTABLISHED 1834.
THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM
LIFE ASSURANCE,
Under which every man should Insur

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To the above, the following small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20..............................	Rs. 10 0 0
25..............................	" 11 0 8
30..............................	" 12 4 8
35..............................	" 13 12 0
40..............................	" 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnis on application to
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIE
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
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ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLIC
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.
The fullest and latest information will be regarding Assurances on application to
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65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
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1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLIN per annum is being paid in De Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to near Seven and three-quarter Million Sterlin and have increased 50 per cent. in th last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replace by more than double the number of ne carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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		120,916

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 4m., 2-28a. Low water, 9-3m., 9-11a.
th Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
nd O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with English mails of 3rd instant, due to arrive, 6 a.m.
Saturday departure of English mail steamer, p.m.
aluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, phinstone Bridge, 4 p.m.
A., third Cinderella Dance.
it Bhagvanlal Indraji lecture, Convocation Hall, 5 p.m.

CRICKET.

graph vs. B. V. A.
icipal vs. Y. M. C. A.
ance vs. B. V. R.
and C. I. R. vs. Independent.
and C. I. R. vs. Y. M. C. A.
Portuguese vs. Vacuum Oil Co.

TO-MORROW.

rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water, 10m., 3-8a. Low water, 10-11m., 10-13a.

...LIGIOUS LECTURE.—Professor Velinker will ...ver a lecture on "The person of Christ," at ...Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock, time ...ning.

...PARTURE OF THE NAWAB OF JANJEERA.—His ...hness Sidee Ahmedkhan, the Nawab of Janjeera, ...had been staying in Bombay for some time past, ...here by the 2 p.m. train, on Thursday, for Poona, ...ompany of seven followers.

...E THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture ...be delivered by Mr. E. G. Sutcliffe, at the Bla...ky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, ...Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. ...ject: "The mystery of Gravitation."

...E LATE MR. DHARAMSI.—Our Ahmedabad cor...ondent wires:—The Anjuman-i-Islam of Ah...dabad called a meeting of the Mahomedans of ...place, to-day (Thursday), to express their deep ...et at the sudden and untimely death of Mr. ...ramsi. The meeting also sent a letter of con...nce to the members of Mr. Dharamsi's family.

...ENEFIT PERFORMANCE.—We have pleasure in ...rring the general public to our advertising ...mns in to-day's issue regarding the benefit of ...J. H. Nunn. The programme comprises a two-act ...edy, entitled "Milky White," which will be in ...hands of lady and gentleman amateurs. The ...edy will be preceded by a comedietta, "On an ...and," in which Mrs. Nunn and her husband will ...ear. Judging from reports, the piece is very ...sing, and should suit Bombay at this dull season. ...plan is now open at Soundy and Co.'s, and we ...ld advise intending patrons to book their seats ...ly as we predict a full house.

...USPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, ...ing Second Presidency Magistrate, at the ...zagon Police Court, yesterday, Moonshee Hoosein ...homed, Chief Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway ...ice, charged Sowlia Dhurma, an old offender, hav...a record of eight previous convictions against him, ...h loitering about between sun-set and sun-rise, ...Thursday last. Mr. Moonshee stated that the ...cused had been wandering about the railway ...tions, and being a bad character, the passengers ...re in danger of having their pockets picked. The ...cused was seen loitering about the ticket-office, at ...e Grant Road station, for two hours on Thursday, ...d on being questioned by the police, failed to give ...atisfactory explanation as to his presence there. ...ccused admitted previous convictions, and was ...ntenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

...FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCK ...ARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an ...quiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, ...ouching the death of Shaik Ibrahim Mohideen, ...ged fifty years, a lascar employed at the Royal ...ndian Marine Dockyard, Craft Establishment, and ...was residing at Peeroo Lane, Bhendy Bazaar Road. ...About half-past 12 o'clock, on Thursday after...noon, the deceased was assisting in the undocking ...of H. M. S. Abyssinia in the West Dock in the dock...yard. Whilst leving in a hawser with the hydraulic ...capstan, the hawser slipped at the curb of the wharf, ...and hit the deceased, who was then standing near ...the curb, on the legs, knocking him down on the flap ...stone. He was picked up unconscious and taken to ...the rigging loft, where he was examined by the medi...cal officer of the R. I. M. S. Clive. The deceased ...regained his consciousness in about half-an-hour, and ...was taken to the dispensary in the dockyard, where ...he was examined by the Assistant Surgeon, under ...whose order he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal ...Hospital. It was stated that the hawser slipping ...was purely an accident and no one deserved to be ...blamed for it. Deceased ought not to have been ...standing where he was; he ought to have seen the ...danger of the hawser slipping up the curb of the ...wharf and ought to have stepped over the hawser ...before it slipped. The house surgeon of the Goculdas ...Tejpal Hospital was of opinion that the death was ...due to fracture of the vault of the skull. The jury ...brought in a verdict of accidental death.

STABBING AFFRAY AT CLARE ROAD.

ABOUT 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, some excite...ment was caused amongst the residents of Clare ...Road by the circulation of a report that a Mahome...dan stabbed his kept mistress and a Goanese, named ...Antonio Rodrigues, by means of a large carving-knife ...in a bye-lane, causing serious injuries to both the ...persons. Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Good ...immediately proceeded to the spot, but found that ...the assailant had absconded. It appears from the ...enquiry made by the police that the Maho...medan, whose name is Fakeera Mahomed Fa...keera, was formerly a sea-faring man, but ...has recently been employed under a contractor ...in the Butcher's Island. The woman whom he ...stabbed had been in his keeping for the last ...two months. A few days ago she asked Fakeera ...to allow her to go to her native country, where she ...was wanted by her husband. The paramour did not ...allow her to go and prevailed upon her to remain ...with him. The woman, whose name is Maina, ...persisted and eventually determined to leave Bom...bay on the night in question. About 8 o'clock that ...night, Fakeera went to her place, and again requested ...her to put off her departure, but she refused to ...listen to his entreaties, and the man left her place in ...a temper. He then proceeded to his house, and ...having secured a large carving-knife, went and ...stood near the Parsee statue, at the junction of ...Bellasis, Clare and Duncan roads, watching for ...Maina, whom he expected to pass that ...way on her way to the station. At 10 o'clock, he ...saw the woman passing by the Parsee statue, and ...accompanied her as far as the lane at the corner of ...Mr. Henry Hiscock's bakery, on the Clare Road. On ...arriving at this spot, he asked Maina to go with him ...into the lane as he wanted to speak to her about her ...departure. She declined to do so, whereupon the men ...caught her by the hand, and having dragged her into ...the lane, struck a severe blow with the knife across ...the bridge of the nose, inflicting a wound six inches ...long across the nose and the face, cutting the flesh ...and bones below both the eyes. The woman fell ...down insensible. The man then ran through the ...lane, and just as he was emerging on to the Ripon ...Road, he met a Goanese baker, named Antonio ...Rodrigues, who has been employed in the service of ...Mr. Henry Hiscock, and who was at the time return...ing to his master's compound. Fakeera turned on ...Rodrigues, evidently thinking that he was about to ...be seized by him, and stabbed him twice on the left ...side of his neck, inflicting two wounds, one three ...inches long, penetrating the spine and severing some ...of the blood vessels, and another about an inch and a ...half long immediately above it. The assailant then ...made his escape through the Ripon Road, and disap...peared into a private compound. Inspector E. Good, who was returning home just about the time, went to the scene, and had the injured persons removed to the J. J. Hospital. On a search being made by Inspector Walton in the locality, some of the clothing belonging to the accused, and the knife, were found lying in a corner behind a tree in a private compound off the Ripon Road. Immediate information was circulated throughout the town, and persons were sent in search of him, with the result that he was arrested at 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the house of one Adamali Suttonali, his late master, in the Fort.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Fakeera Mahomed Fakeera, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Maina and Antone Rodrigues by means of a knife. The case was remanded, pending the recovery of the injured persons.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE opening matches of the Bombay Rovers' eighth annual Association Football Tournament will be played off on the Cooperage ground this evening, the [illegible] being between the Middlesex Regiment [illegible] Telegraph F. C., at four o'clock, and the [illegible] between the Durham Light Infantry [illegible] at 5-15. [illegible] are the teams for this evening's [illegible]:—

FIRST ROUND.
Kick-off at 4 p.m.
Teams.

Middlesex Regt.	vs.	Telegraph F. C.
[illegible]	goal	Chitts
[illegible]	backs	Hurle
[illegible]	backs	Edwards
[illegible]	½ backs	Game
[illegible]	½ backs	Pell
[illegible]	½ backs	MacQueen
[illegible]	forwards	MacRae
[illegible]	forwards	Perkins
[illegible]	forwards	Mason
...rmer	forwards	Rosario
Davies	forwards	Harris

Colours.
Maroon shirts with badge. White shirts with blue and yellow badge

SECOND ROUND.
Kick-off at 5-15.
Teams.

Durham Light Infantry.	vs.	Royal Artillery.
Corpl Dolch	goal	Corpl Foone
Lce Corpl Good	backs	Gunner Hookman
Pte Steel	backs	Gunner Verby
Pte Bassett	½ backs	Gunner Williamson
Pte Addison	½ backs	Gunner Sinfield
...McMahon	½ backs	Gunner Holmes
...Enderley	forward	Gunner Gunman
Pte Foley	forward	Gunner Silcox
Pte Harris	forward	Lieut Atkinson
Pte Sullivan	forward	Gunner Mahoney
Pte Flanigan	forward	Gunner Knighton

Colours.
Red and green shirts Blue shirts

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1890	Bands & Drums, Worcester Regiment
1891	Worcester Regiment
1892	Worcester Regiment
1893	Lancashire Fusiliers
1894	Royal Scots
1895	Royal Scots
1896	Durham Light Infantry

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THE FORWARD POLICY: ITS LOGICAL OUTCOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The long correspondence in reference to the propriety of the forward policy of the Government of India in Chitral and the Tochi Valley, must have been fully considered by Lord Elgin and his Council before it was adopted, and to cavil at the policy now is simply waste of time. The difficulty of keeping quiet the borderland by placing military posts amongst the tribes has resulted in continual war and collision, as we have never asserted our position as their conquerors, or treated the tribesmen as our vassals, but contented ourselves with making agreements with the tribes to preserve peace, which they break whenever it suits their convenience. It is to be hoped therefore that the Government of India will adopt a new policy and try what annexation will do to safeguard our borders, as it must have become manifest that our action in the past has not saved our territories from being attacked and menaced continually. We have small posts located in prominent places in the tribal territories which are utterly unable to restrain the tribesmen owing to the large number of the latter, but now as the Government of India has accumulated a large force on the border it would seem to be the proper time to assert our power and subjugate the tribesmen instead of withdrawing after having inflicted chastisement.

It is true that there are many disadvantages to be faced especially in the way of increased permanent expenditure, but there are also many advantages, and if we look to Beluchistan, we have the same tribes to deal with, and until the recent disturbance we have kept the Beluch tribes and Brahooees in peaceful subjection, and they have not been able to form any coalition to disturb the peace of the Border, whereas our previous policy of keeping weak military posts amongst the tribesmen has only been a source of irritation, and they imagine it evinces a feeling of weakness on our part, while our policy of punitive expeditions and subsequent retirement has simply evoked increased resentment. I am perfectly aware of the difficulties and disadvantages that we shall at first have to encounter, and in my letter published in your issue of the 30th August, 1897, I pointed out the great difficulties the Russians have experienced in subjugating the tribes in the Caucasus, the range of mountains that run from the Caspian Sea on the East to the Black Sea on the West, and that the Russians require a force of one hundred and fifty thousand men to keep the country in subjection; but the Russian Government wherever it obtains a footing in a country has a fixed policy of never retiring from it. They believe that conquest is a means of civilisation, and they retain new countries, whatever may be the cost of doing so, but the Indian Government are always unwilling conquerors, and will not attempt conquests until their destiny compels them, the reason being that they are afflicted in the first instance with the bugbear of expense, and that they dislike making new acquisitions of territory for fear of being considered by the British public as ambitious land grabbers. But we cannot for ever submit to petty invasions year after year, without taking measures to prevent them altogether in future, and the present is a good opportunity for trying to civilise the tribesmen and endeavour to render them peaceful subjects. It is their continual dissensions and quarrels and blood feuds amongst themselves that keep up their warlike spirit, and preclude them from adopting peaceful pursuits, but we have had to end due these kinds of feelings previously, notably after the Pindaree war in Central India, where we at first adopted the system of governing the people b their immemorial customs, and not by rules an regulations adapted to European communities.

I am cognisant of the many and great difficulties that we may have to incur before we subjugate the tribesmen. The "Pioneer" has recently published a map of the country to the south of the Tochi Valley, exhibiting several mountains varying in altitude from five thousand to eleven thousand feet, and if the Waziris and other tribes who inhabit them oppose us, we shall have much difficulty in reducing them, but this will be merely a matter of time and it will be good training ground for our Native Army and make them able should occasion require it to assist us in trying conclusions with any European Power. The immense military strength of the Indian Government is not properly understood by the English public, we might literally recruit millions of men in India, and their fighting qualities are beyond dispute; it was the knowledge of this important fact that enabled the ancient Emperors of Delhi to hold Afghanistan in subjection with their allies, the Rajpoot Chiefs and Sirdars, and it will be very strange if our Imperial Service Troops could not hold the border tribes in subjection if we found it necessary to utilise them for the purpose, but I very much fear the policy of retrocession after conquest will be again adopted, and in a short time we shall have to incur the expense of more punitive expeditions and untold trouble over again where the tribesmen will be armed from Cabool. It is believed that we have some friends amongst the tribesmen upon whom the peacefulness of our rule has made some impression, but they are unable to shew their friendship owing to the lawlessness and barbarism of the majority of their brethren, who are always contending amongst themselves, in order to acquire the position of Malik. We have had one notable example of giving up our conquests in the retrocession of the Greek islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, &c. By the possession of these islands England was Queen of the Adriatic and Ægean Sea and arbiter of the political destinies of Greece, but the Philhellenic sentimentality of the English Ministry of the day caused these islands to be given up to Greece, although they were not conquered from Greece, nor were they any expense to our Government. Thus we lost control of the political situation in that country and are in a great measure answerable for the recent war between Turkey and Greece. In any case we ought never to retire from the Afridi country as its proximity to Cabul gives us a coign of vantage and enables us to exercise increased influence in the event of any change of dynasty in Cabul.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Major-General.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
Sept. 14.

THE RISE IN GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is too much, I suppose, to expect anyone in authority to take to heart Mr. Webb's admirable letter in your issue of the 17th instant and the perfect parallel he draws between the grievous burden borne by India and that borne by the Frisians in Roman times. The increase in the size of the measure of the Frisians tribute and the increase in the value of the measure of India's debt are perfectly parallel cases. The only remedy in either case was to reduce the size or value of the measure. And yet Government have not only failed to address themselves to this problem they have even been so misguided as to take steps which must tend to still further increase the size of their "hides" the measure of their burden.

There is one small point in Mr. Webb's letter. I would like to change the beginning of the first paragraph. It was not silver up to 1893 which had diminished 30 per cent., but gold which had advanced to that degree. It was not until Government aimed their terrible blow at silver in 1893 that silver sank in value; and if Government had never aimed that blow silver would never have sunk in value, for the Sherman Act did not raise silver and its repeal could not therefore lower it and since gold is only four per cent. higher than in 1893, the rupee could never have fallen more than four per cent in price, and would never have gone below 1 2·4 for the legislation of 1893.

Many say that the repeal of the Sherman Act depressed silver in value, although they are aware that the act itself had no permanent effect on the value of silver. Those who hold this illogical position may equally hold that although the Act of 1893 depressed silver in value, yet the repeal of the act would not raise silver at all, but would depress the rupee to silver level.

"The Times of India" thinks that the legislation of 1827 should be brought into force against anyone recommending the opening of the Mints, and that he should be deported. I am one of those in favour of reopening the Mints, and before I am deported I should ask my judges to consider this point. The Act of of 1893 depressed silver from 37d to 27d an ounce, should not the repeal of the act raise silver 10d. an ounce? There can be but one answer.

I would that Mr. Webb's final sentence could be printed in large type in every paper in India, for it touches the legislation core. "To suggest the introduction of a gold standard into India. . . . is not only to further dangerously augment the value of gold, but it is to encourage the adoption of a monetary system as unsuitable to the wants of the country as the copper cash of China would be to the inhabitants of the British Isles."

The rupee, until the Government played tricks with it, was the most perfect single standard of value possible, and admirably adapted to the needs of India.—Yours, etc.,

E. F. MARRIOTT.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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THE ARREST OF TWO BRAHMINS.

DIABOLICAL CONSPIRACY.

OUR Poona correspondent writes:—The two Brahmins of Bombay, who were arrested last month and kept in Farashkhana the whole time, their case has been decided by Mr. A. H. Plunkett, C. I. E., City Magistrate, to-day, in which he delivered the following order. The first accused being Krishnajee Pandoorang Joglekar, Brahmin and School Master of Bombay, who was served with a notice to show cause why he should not be requested to enter into a bond for Rs. 8,000 with two sureties of Rs. 4,000 each to keep the peace for one year. The following is the

ORDER.

Order under Section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Court of, Mr. A. H. Plunkett Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona District.

The accused, Sadashiv Vishwanath Maidee, 27, Brahmin, inhabitant of Bombay, has been proceeded against, under Chapter VIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and called upon to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace for one year in his own recognizance for Rs. 8,000 with two sureties for Rs. 4,000 each.

The evidence for the prosecution and a statement made before me by the accused, on 14th August last, show that the accused and another Brahmin, by name Krisnnajee Pandurang Joglekar, also of Bombay (who has been proceeded against separately), came to Poona on or about the 30th July last, after the arrest of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the deportation of the brothers Balwant and Hari Ramchandra Natu, on a mission, the object of which was a conspiracy to raise monies and get help to incite the wild tribes, Kolis, Kathkaris and others of the Konkan and other places to raise a rebellion and to kill a high European officer. At Poona the accused and his companion called on Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datay, a person of some note in Poona city, who, as the accused says, was interested in Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and disclosed their plans to him. They did not meet with favour from Mr. Datay, who is said to have dismissed them with a warning not to make such "khatput." The accused and his companion, it is stated, thereupon returned to Bombay. At Poona the accused and his companion put up at the house of a man of the Gowlee caste. What transpired at the interview of the accused and his companion at the residence of Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datay is deposed to by witness 8, Venayek Narayen Joshi, who happened to be present at the time. The accused and his companion in their statement made before me, on 14th August, 1897, admit having called on Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datay, and to have stated to him their plan of conspiracy. Both accused now allege that what they said before me was untrue, and that they called on Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datay (who was a perfect stranger to them) simply to raise a fund for Mr. Tilak's defence. The witness Vinayek Narayen Joshi has deposed to the accused having disclosed a conspiracy for raising a rebellion, and to have introduced his companion, Krishnajee Pandoorang Joglekar, who also addressed Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datay on the subject, but is said to have been dismissed with the warning not to make any such "khatput," as they proposed. I see no reason to disbelieve the statements made by the accused and his companion before me, on 14th August, 1887, and the circumstantial manner in which they were made lead me to believe they were made voluntarily.

Information regarding accused's mission to Poona and the interviews with Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datay appears to have reached the police on which proceedings were instituted against the accused Sadaseo Vishwanath Maidev, and his companion Krishnajee Pandoorang Joglekar. The accused is described as a religious mendicant temporarily employed as a muccadum of works in connection with buildings in Bombay. Upon the evidence recorded, I consider it proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace that the said Sudasco Vishwanath Maidev should execute a bond with sureties for keeping the peace. I accordingly, taking into consideration the gravity of the case, order that the said Sadasheo Vishwanath Maidev shall enter into a bond himself in the sum of Rs. 8,000 with two sureties in the sum of Rs. 4,000 each to keep the peace for one year, from the 16th September, 1897.

(Sd.) A. H. PLUNKETT,
Sept. 14. Sub-Div. Magistrate.

Poona, 16th September, 1897.

Accused Sadaseo Vishwanath Maidev is present. The Order of 14th September 1897 having at the time been explained to the said Sadaseo Vishwanath Maidev he is called upon to state whether he will give the required security. He replies that he is unable to give it. It is accordingly ordered that the said Sadaseo Vishwanath Maidev be detained in simple imprisonment for a period of one year from the date or until within such period he gives the security required. Section 123 Code of Criminal Procedure.

(Sd.) A. H. PLUNKETT.

Issued order to Jailor, Central prison, [illegible]rowda accordingly.

The following order was passed on the case of Krishnajee Pandoorang Joglekar, Brahmin, a school master of Bombay:—

Order under section 118 Criminal Procedure Code.

The accused Krishnajee Pandurang Joglekar, Brahmin, 30, inhabitant of Bombay, has been proceeded against under chapter VIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and called upon to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for Rs. 8,000 with two sureties of Rs. 4,000 each to keep the peace for one year.

It is in evidence that on or about the 30th July last the accused and another, who has been proceeded against separately, came from Bombay to Poona, and called on Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datay, with a view to get help in raising funds to get up a rebellion, their plans appearing to have been formed. Consequent on the arrest and prosecution of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the deportation of the brothers Natu from Poona, their mission to Mr. Datay Shridhar Vithal failed, and information regarding the matter having leaked out the accused was traced to Bombay and proceeded against.

Accused Krishnajee Pandurang Joglekar is a school master in Bombay, with an income of Rs. 80 per month. His companion is a Brahmin religious mendicant, and engaged as a muccadum on works under construction in Bombay. On 14th August, 1897, he made a detailed confession before me of the circumstances under which he had come to Poona, on 30th July, 1897, and the object of it. He now states that what is stated therein regarding an intention to get up a rebellion and to kill "Saheb Logues" is untrue, and that he was put up to say so by the police. The statement was made before me, and from the way in which it was given I saw no reason to believe that it was not true, and that the object of accused's visit to Poona, on 30th July, was in consequence of a conspiracy to commit a serious breach of the peace.

The evidence of witness No. 5, Venaik Narayen Joshi, is very clear as to what transpired at Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datay's house, at Poona, as regards the conspiracy.

I consider it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace that the said Krishnajee Pandurang Joglekar should execute a bond with sureties for keeping the peace. I accordingly order that the said Krishnajee Pandurang Joglekar shall enter into a bond himself in the sum of Rs. 8,000 (eight thousand) with two sureties in the sum of Rs. 4,000 (four thousand) each to keep the peace for one year from the 16th September, 1897.

(Sd.) A. H. PLUNKETT,
Sept. 14. Sub-Div. Magistrate,

Poona, 16th Sept. 1897

Accused Krishnajee Pandurang Joglekar present. The order of the 14th Sept. 1897, having at the time being explained to the said Krishnajee Pandurang Joglekar, he is called upon to state whether he will give the required security. He replied that he is unable to give it. It is accordingly ordered that the said K. P. Joglekar be detained in simple imprisonment for a period of one year from this date or until within such period he gives the security required. Sec. 123 Code of Criminal Procedure.

Issued order to Jailor, Yerrowda Central Prison.

(Sd.) A. H. PLUNKETT,
Sept. 16. [Ma]gistrate.

LOSSES BY EXCHANGE.

WE are not much concerned with the loss which the shareholders in the Exchange Banks have made through the failure of their directors to appreciate the power of the Barbour scheme to raise the value of the rupee in this country, but not a few will be interested in knowing the extent to which they are losers, though the Banks denuding themselves of capital by remitting everything to Europe. We may take it that the Bazar shows the real value of money here, and having had access to the books of one of the largest hundi discounters in the place we are able to submit the following tabular statement. A is the rate charged for 51 days' hundis with first class names; B is the rate to more doubtful parties, while C shows our Bank rate, at times we believe not obtainable by European firms of the highest standing backed by gilt-edged securities.

		A.	B.	C.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Jan.	1897	7	9	10
Feb.	„	7 1-2	9 1-2	10
March	„	9	11	10
April	„	8	11	10
May	„	7	9	10
June	„	4	6	8 to 10

With this statement before us it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that the abuse poured out on Government for unduly contracting the currency was misplaced. The Banks had of their on free-will remitted all their capital, and were thus unable to supply their customers, while the Bazar lenders were able to continue their regular business without resorting to excessive rates—"Englishman."

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Colaba	0	0	8
B Mandvi and Dongri	1	1	22
C Dhobi Talao	2	2	27
D Khetwadi	0	0	6
E Tardeo and 1st Nagpada	3a	0	36
F Parel	0	0	12
G Mahim	0	0	4
Non-Resident and Unknown	1b	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	16
Total	11	5	137

Total to date..... 12,886 10,851

a One recent arrival from up-country, Poona.
b Recent arrival from up-country, Poona, removed to Grant Road Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attacks 8
Deaths 8

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegram received by the Plague Committee yesterday morning from Cutch Mandvie stated that on the 15th instant there were three fresh admissions in the hospitals there. The total number of deaths from all causes was 10—seven outside the town and three in the hospitals. There were in all 55 patients under treatment in the hospitals.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were 262 persons remaining in the Wari Bunder Camps on Thursday morning, 58 persons were admitted during the day, 104 discharged, and three were transferred to hospitals, so there remained at the close of the day 213 persons under observation. One person was discharged from the Pilgrim shed, at Mallet Bunder, leaving 203 under observation in it. Twelve persons were admitted into the Narelwady Camps, making a total of 311 persons therein on Thursday evening.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports made by the Medical officers of the several districts to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, it appears that four cases of bubonic fever were detected on Thursday from different localities in B. ward. A fatal case of plague was also reported from the same district. The cases were distributed as under: two in Jangiker Street, one at Nowroji Hill, and one in Jambli Street. Three deaths from plague were reported from the C. Ward as under: one in the Jain Hospital and two at Churney Wady.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN BOMBAY.

THE daily report of the work done at the Famine Relief works in Bombay stated that on Thursday 608 persons, including 76 women and 70 children, were employed at the Julai Hospital works at Ripon Road. Twenty-four carts were engaged and the workmen made two trips during the day, removing 48 cart-loads of coal ashes from the pumping station to the Julai Hospital, where it was spread by women and children. At the Clark Road Works 436 persons, including 85 women and one boy, were engaged on the same day. Thirty-one empty carts were utilised. Forty-six cart-loads of earth was carried from the Worlee Hill, and sixteen cart-loads of stones were removed from the Sewree quarry during the day. Forty men and women were engaged in breaking stone metals.

CHINA NEWS.

FOR the purpose of insuring a high standard in Formosa teas and preventing the sale of teas purporting to be Formosan, but which in reality are inferior teas, shipped into the Island from foreign tea-producing countries, the Formosa Tea Guild, at the recommendation of the Agricultural Department of the Taipeh Prefecture has put into force a number of regulations to prohibit the selling of adulterated tea.

Various rumours are in circulation about the Hooley-Jamieson Syndicate and numerous contradictions are reported from the North.

A desperate attempt was made, on August 27, by Chinese convicts, to escape from the prison at Macao. Rushing out they surprised the inner sentinel and severely wounded him with bricks and other missiles. Through the prompt action of the outer guard the prisoners were re-captured, six of them being shot, four being mortally wounded.

The slump in exchange has had an almost paralysing effect upon trade in Hongkong. All marketable commodities have increased in price in an extraordinary manner, and the price of labour is going up. In the building trade considerable difficulties are experienced, the price of wood having risen out of all proportion owing to the scarcity of that material in the Colony. There is a complete stoppage of business in the piece-goods and yarn trade, the selling price having risen from five to seven and a-half per cent.

For the past week there has been tightness in the money market, owing to the withdrawal of the Japanese yen from Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai. Penang and Singapore have been seriously affected by the withdrawal of the yen, but it is maintained that Hongkong and Shanghai have not been affected to the same extent, as there was a comparatively smaller amount of Japanese coin in circulation in these ports. Hongkong has been more affected by the outflow of specie in Hongkong dollars into Canton and the adjoining provinces. We are informed that there is sufficient silver in Hongkong dollars en route for Far Eastern ports which will more than fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the currency to China.

The inquiry into the gambling scandal has resulted, this week, in the dismissal from the Force of Detective Inspector Quincey and several clerks from the Registrar-General's Department. The reason given for the dismissal of the Inspector is that he failed to report a gambling house. The deposed Inspector had been about twenty-seven years in the Police Force.

A telegraphic reply has been received from the Home Government to the petition by a number of Hongkong residents against the sale of Mount Austin Hotel to the Military authorities for conversion into a barracks. The Home Government has refused to interfere in the matter. On August 28, a farewell dinner and ball was held at the hotel. The hotel will be closed on September 16.

The Singapore Cricket Club has accepted the invitation to visit Hongkong to play a series of inter-port matches with Shanghai and Hongkong in the second week in November.—"Overland Mail, Sept. 1."

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

DURING the week ending the 11th instant there was good rain throughout the districts of Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Nasik, in the greater part of Poona, Satara and Khandesh and in the affected talukas of Belgaum and Dharwar. The prospects of the kharif harvest have been greatly improved by the recent rain in all the affected districts and rabi sowings are in progress in some of them. More rain would be generally useful for young kharif crops as well as rabi sowings, especially in Belgaum, where the recent fall has been light. The prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in all the affected districts except Poona, where they have risen.

The progress statement of relief measures shows the numbers of workers and dependants to be 318,[illegible] and 69,258, respectively, in the week under report as compared with 321,293 and 70,084 in the preceding week. An additional allotment of Rs. 1000 has been sanctioned for the provision of medical comforts and for other contingent expenditure in connection with the hospitals on relief works. The physical condition of the relief workers, nursing mothers and children fed in kitchens is reported by the officers of the Sanitary Department to be generally good. The conservancy of the relief camps is carefully looked after and cholera is reported to be generally abating. Special treatment has been accorded to people in reduced condition or with scorbutic symptoms where such are found, but the proportion of them to the numbers on the works is very small.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses has risen from 81,812 in the preceding week to 85,433 in the week under report. The number have increased in Ahmednagar (2,946), Sholapur (533), Satara (497) Nasik (214) and Khandesh (200), while they have decreased in the rest of the affected districts.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

357,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ranchoddas Tribhovandas vs The Belgaum Manufg Co Ld—Nanu and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

666,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

627,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

569,95—In person—Harrishanker Damodhur vs Syed Hoosein Ally been Mir Rahimally Shabudin and another—Dikshit and D.

150,97—In person—Trimbak Gungadhur Ranote vs The Union Mills Co. Ld—Wadia and G.

145,96—F P Pavri—Esmail Mohomed Mirza vs Goolam Hoosein Somji and another—Little and Co.

85,97—Payne G and S—Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Khalphen and others vs Canji Bhimji Poojia—Magonlal and H.

81,97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

363,96—Balkrishna V N K—Harischandra Wasudev Mooran and another vs Shrimant Rajamanji Rajashri Parsharamrao Shrinasroo—Ardesir H and D.

THE annual Railway Conference at Simla concluded the business before it last week. Its recommendations regarding new lines and the future programme of construction will be submitted to the Secretary of State.

A LARGE and representative meeting was held at Government House on Monday night to consider the recruitment of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers. A spirit of enthusiasm was roused by the speeches delivered by the Commissioner, the General and Messrs. Giles, Petrie and McLellan; and about 100 recruits were enrolled. It was urged that every man in Karachi should join either the Sind or the Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

HERMIT'S Rheumatic and Gout cure is a marvel of the age; BRASSICON fights against All Pains and Aches of the Body. SATARUNA SALVE is a deadly foe to Dhobies' Itch and Ringworm. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·805	Calm	2	91·6	80·6	72	...	15·53	−1·05
Sirsa	29·650	W	5	93·3	77·9	79	...	12·03	+0·62
Delhi	29·62·	W	5	89·7	77·8	74	...	19·71	−5·07
Agra	29·651	SW	5	91·0	77·9	79	...	32·76	+7·89
Cawnpore	29·657	SW	6	90·6	77·6	89	...	25·73	...
Allahabad	29·66·	WNW	8	93·6	78·3	80	...	39·27	+6·15
Jhansi	29·685	SW	4	95·1	75·7	71	...	23·14	−11·67
Jacobabad	29·515	SSE	5	101·4	79·1	77	...	4·00	+1·27
Karachi	29·679	WSW	11	88·3	81·0	81	...	11·46	+5·40
Jeypore	29·704	WNW	2	91··	75·9	81	...	14·65	−10·66
Ajmere	29·716	W	3	88·9	76·1	87	...	21·21	+1·87
Deesa	29·714	W	11	82·1	76·5	93	0·45	19·11	−5·30
Ahmedabad	29·728	WSW	2	89·7	77·1	88	0·13	26·40	...
Bhuj	29·719	W	12	87·9	74·9	81	0·25	11·62	−1·71
Rajkot	29·744	W	10	86·9	74·2	87	0·04	21·48	−1·35
Ghadechi	29·734	SW	8	90·6	74·8	78	0·18	16·40	..
Veraval	29·735	WSW	9	84·0	79·3	9·	0·14	17·77	
Neemuch	29·752	WSW	4	85·8	72·6	85	0·02	24·01	−3·0·
Indore	29·743	WSW	3	86·7	72·5	87	..	23·96	−5·28
Saugor	29·712	W	4	81·8	73·6	87	..	33·80	−7·93
Jubbulpore	29·690	WSW	2	88··	74·1	82	...	41·91	−7·26
Hoshangabad	29·746	SW	2	87·8	74·7	9·	...	48·18	−0·77
Khandwa	29·755	W	1	89·2	75·1	80	...	23·49	−3·78
Raipur	29·725	W	5	90·8	77·6	84	...	31·68	−11·50
Nagpur	29·728	Calm	2	92·8	76·1	71	..	33·6·	+3·69
Amraoti	29·761	WSW	3	90·2	75·8	89	..	19·61	−8·15
Akola	29·771	NW	5	91·4	73·3	78	..	20·98	−6·42
Surat	29·752	Calm	4	85·0	77·1	85	0·44	33·10	−8·11
Malegaon	29·773	Calm	7	91·9	72·6	7·	...	15·19	−2·27
Bombay	29·793	ESE	7	86·3	78·1	91	0·57	68·75	+3·04
Poona	29·798	W	12	86·5	69·9	76	...	14·81	−2·28
Ahmednagar	29·785	W	1	91·3	68·4	77	...	6·19	..
Aurangabad	29·810	SW	3	90·8	69·4	82	...	16·47	...
Sholapur	29·813	NW	9	91·2	72·5	80	0·19	11·71	−9·88
Ratnagiri	29·797	Calm	4	85·1	76·4	93	0·07	113·43	+12·87
Belgaum	29·801	WNW	19	82·0	67·8	85	...	55·14	+0·94
Goa	29·827	Calm	7	85·0	77·4	96	0.05	94·49	...
Karwar	29·810	Calm	3	83·2	76·5	88	0.31	119·54	+1·44
Mangalore	29·841	ESE	3	85·3	71·9	87	0·18	138·69	+39·89
Calicut	29·825	Calm	9	87·8	75·5	88	0·75	130·62	+18·34
Cochin	29·836	Calm	F	81·3	73·6	92	0·58	98·98	+27·61
Bangalore	29·801	WNW	6	83·3	68·3	85	0·01	16·58	+0·23
Secunderabad	29·758	WSW	5	87·2	73·3	84	...	11·52	−12·15
Masulipatam	29·736	WNW	6	95·7	81·0	88	...	12·69	−9·64
Bellary	29·787	WNW	5	94·7	74·8	61	...	9·27	+0·73
Cuddapah	29·785	SW	L	97·1	79·4	75	..	20·80	−1·55
Madras	29·750	WNW	5	95·5	78·5	79	0·04	19·27	+5··3
Coimbatore	29·808	SW	3	89·9	72·6	83	0·04	8·34	+3·80
Trichinopoly	29·779	W	5	99·1	74·4	75	0·22	12·44	+2·96
Negapatam	29·767	W	5	96·0	77·9	71	..	4·81	−5·05
Colombo	29·837	W	10	84·0	80·5	81	...	28·22	+7·81
Aden	29·720	NNE	7	94·3	83·3	75	...	0·62	+0·20

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·45 (71·94); G. T. H.=0·81 (73·19); St. G. H.=0·84 (75·56); C. P.=0·57 (69·32).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly over Gujarat and at Karachi and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch and 14 at Bhuj. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in most places, though at Deesa the maximum is 10° below the normal temperature. The lowest temperature in the shade was 68° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (3·32"), light to moderate showers at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Ghadechi, Surat, Bombay, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, and Cochin, and a few drops at Rajkot, Neemuch, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Bangalore, Madras, and Coimbatore. The general weather conditions are slightly favourable for rain in Gujarat and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The following telegram was received yesterday from the Simla Office: "Signal number one lowered all ports."

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	71 28	71 16	74 68	68 76
Friday September 17	0 45	0 84	0 84	0 57
Total	71 73	72 00	75 52	69 33
Total fall to 17th Sept. 1896	88 02	81 26	92 62	86 59
Total fall to 17th Sept. 1895	73 38	61 08	61 07	62 63

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	205	11
Wednesday, September 15	0	25
Total	205	36

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th September, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·731
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of wind* .... S, SSE, S, SW, W.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	214
Fall of Rain	0·57
Total fall during month	10·91
„ „ year	69·33
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. 17th September	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—SEPT. 16.

10 p.m. .... 79·9

FRIDAY.—SEPT. 17.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	84·7
6 p.m.	84·4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain W Britten, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J Hutchison, which arrived in harbour, on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, 29th August, via Coast ports, brought a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Gutenfels, 1,750 tons, Captain W Dewers arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Hamburg, 5th August, via Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr Tolaram as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain G F Simpson, which arrived in harbour, on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 47 cases opium, 16 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Marshal, Mr Noor Ahmed, Mr Abdool Guffoor and friend, Mr Nassur, one Arab lady, and 123 deck. During the voyage she experienced from Karachi to Bombay rainy squally weather and variable wind.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain F Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 6th September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R T Gousalves, Mr D Miakhan, Mr G Coahley, Mr Stanford, Mr Dadabhoy and wife, Mr Ardeshir, Mr Bomonjee and wife, Mr Pereira, 155 deck. During the voyage one P V de Mello, a Goanese, passenger, died on the 11th inst. of chronic diarrhœa. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPT. 17.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Hoosein	994	Hughes	Jedda	18-9	B & P S N Co
D	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
E	Mutura	2985	Watt			M M & Co
H & J	Crescent	904	Strickland	Natal N F		F J H Cassum
M	Bahaduri	889	Adam			S & Co
N	Indravati	513	Ahmed			S & Co
O	Oriental	3085	Moule	London	2-10	P & O Co
P	Gutenfels	1750	Dewers	Hamburg		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Satrunji	547	Fakeera	Karachi		N. F. S & Co
	Sabarmati	524	Cassum	Gulf Ports		B & Co
	Poonani	512	Ahmed	Bhownagar	16-9	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Persia	2231	Osborne	Liverpool	24-9	W & A G & Co
3	Mazagon	3289	Andrews	Calcutta		P & O Co
4	Kaisar-i-Hind	2236	Harrhan	China	29-9	P & O Co
6	Bombay	2048	Weston		N F	P & O Co
7	Benlarig	1453	Wallace	London	20-9	T M & Co
8	Vindobona	2059	Androvich	China	21-9	A Lloyds
9	Emir	1608	Robson			K N & Co
10	India	2591	Robertson		N F	M M & Co
15	Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	18-9	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dridger Teredo .... 304 tons gross .... B P Trust
H B Mudlara .... 302 tons gross .... B P Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Princes Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 6m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Gutenfels s	Dewers	Hamburg, Aug 5.
17	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, Sept 6.

The steamer Landaura, Captain Britten, obtained her port clearance, yesterday, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dumra, for Karachi, &c.
„ Gutenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

Cinderella Dance.—The third Cinderella will be held at the Club, this evening, (Saturday). Particulars can be seen on the Club Notice Board.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th September 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School at 7 a.m.; and on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at the Town Hall, from 6 p.m.

2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range, on Saturday the 25th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

THE LONDON LANGUAGE.

MOST of our provincial dialects writes the "Globe" have been collected, classified, and annotated by industrious and patient scholars. The flowers of colonial speech have been culled by more than one amateur of words, and the great American language has received adequate attention at the hands of various students, from the late Mr. Freeman downwards. But the equally great London language, which has features as distinctive as those of any provincial dialect, has met with comparatively little attention or study. No one has collected its vocabulary, except in a casual and very partial manner; no one has attempted to mark out or delimit the area within which it flourishes, or to trace its history and development. Yet the folk-speech of the metropolis is decidedly worth studying, for it is at least copious, full of local colour, and often highly specialised. It includes various minor vocabularies, each possessing its own peculiar and distinctive charm. The Londoner, as he walks the streets on any week-day afternoon, has his ears regaled with the choicest newsboys' English. The unwinged Mercuries of the Press will offer him the evening "piper" or, in greater detail, will give him his choice of the "St. Jaimes's," the "Westminister," the "Hecker"—only a "'apenny"—and a "Pall Mall," whose pronunciation defies strictly phonetic translation. The names of "The Globe" and one or two other papers have no special rendering in newsboys' English. Another special vocabulary of London speech is sacred to the use of the costers and their "donahs." It is almost as well-marked as their apparel. Yet a third section might be allotted to the horde of underbred young Londoners known generically as "'Arries," who have found their laureate and a competent exponent of their language in Mr. Milliken, as the costers have found theirs in Mr. Chevalier. And similar subdivisions of Cockney speech in other directions will readily occur to anyone acquainted with the peculiarities of the metropolitan dialects.

These special vocabularies, however, are, after all, only a small part of that great language of London, whose most remarkable characteristics are its eccentricities of pronunciation, and its hopeless vulgarity. The subject can hardly be adequately studied through the medium of books, but as an introduction to the history of the language the student may be advised to undertake the careful perusal of Dickens's Sketches by Boz, supplemented by the evergreen "Pickwick." The lapse of fifty or sixty years since the books were written has no doubt considerably modified the speech of the lower classes of London, yet, notwithstanding some changes, the "Sketches by Boz" are still simply invaluable for their truth, and, allowing for the slight exaggeration incidental to the composition of all humorous satire, for their faithfulness. A contemporary reviewer of the "Sketches," writing in 1836 in a paper called the "Mirror," rather "slated" the book and declared: "Here is too much Cockney vulgarity; and the incidents savour too strong of low London life"; and the same parrot cry has been repeated until, in these latter days, Mr. Howells calmly put Dickens aside as an obsolete mannerist. But whatever we may think of some of his later novels—"Our Mutual Friend," for example—Dickens's earlier books need no defence. So long as Englishmen can appreciate humour, "Pickwick" and the rest will be read and enjoyed. And, by the student of the peculiarities of London speech, the "Sketches by Boz" and the picaresque epic of which Sam Weller is the real hero, will always be treasured.

Among the changes which have taken place since "Pickwick" was written may be placed the decline of the Cockney habit of substituting "v" for "w." The practice is now dying out, and, consequently, assailants of Dickens have ventured to state that it never was a Cockney peculiarity; but more than one witness might be called on the other side. For instance, the late Lord William Lennox, in his "Celebrities I have Known," wrote:—"Crockford, like many others born within the sound of Bow Bells, always pronounced the 'w' 'v.' I once heard him exclaim, in reference to a horse I ran at Ascot, 'Vy, Vigram vins'; so next year I named one the Wild Whirlwind; but when I asked him what he would bet against him, he was evidently on his guard, for he replied, 'I cannot lay against the horse with that odd name.'"

Perhaps the most noticeable peculiarity of the Cockney pronunciation of the present day, next to the wholesale slaughter of the unfortunate letter "h," is the barbarous treatment meted out to the vowel "a." Every day the intolerable "ai" sound given to the innocent vowel is forced upon our unwilling ears. In this dialect "lady" becomes "lidy," "baker" is "biker," and so on, with wearisome sameness. Why this should be so, who can say? The one thing certain is that this peculiarity is very much more marked than it used to be, and that it seems to have obtained a painfully firm hold over the lips of those who use the London language. Londoners are continually inventing new words. When Sir Robert Peel introduced the new police system constables were at once dubbed "bobbies" or "peelers," and the slightly more recondite "coppers" soon followed—all names of Cockney origin. But now it seems that a new name has been invented of characteristically urban coinage. A few days ago an old woman complained to Mr. Mead, at one of the police courts, of the conduct of her neighbours, and stated that a number of men in the court where she lived had supplied themselves with pails of water, which they were going to throw over the "swede-eaters." "Do you know, what they meant?" said the magistrate. "Of course I do," replied the surprised applicant; "It means the constables." "And why are they called that?" pursued Mr. Mead. "Because they are such fine country chaps"; and the reply was received with the inevitable laughter in court.

This new nickname for a constable is a curious example, by the way, of the manner in which secondary and derivative meanings of words are often obtained. The Process resembles the erratic course of a game of dominoes rather than derivation on recognised philological principles. The original Swede is, of course, a native of Sweden. A particular kind of turnip is brought to this country from Scandinavia, and is forthwith dubbed a "swede," from the country of its origin. Swedes are recognised by Londoners as country produce, and so the stalwart young countryman who comes to London and enters the ranks of the Metropolitan Police is christened a swede-eater." Most of the contemptuous names for countrymen, of which this latest invention is an example, were originally products of the London language. "Hodge," "chawbacon," and the rest, are all evidently the offspring of city wit. A very large number of the words and phrases peculiar to the Cockney speech are due to the same quality. There is often as little real wit as wisdom in these coinages of popular facetiousness; but a desire to be funny at all costs is the originating impulse from which many of them spring. There is, indeed, little that is good to be said for the London language. Its pronunciation is intolerable, while its vocabulary, although it contains many laboured efforts at wit and humour, is, in the main, hopelessly vulgar and commonplace.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 19.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns Introit No. 1, 474313 and 536.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 12, 282 and 370. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Bunnett in F.
Offertories for Harbour Mission.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH
(Colaba Causeway).
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4 30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH
(Apollo Bunder).
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermons by Bishop Thoburn.
6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. Isaac F. Row.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Bishop Thoburn.

MAZAGON CHURCH
Wari Bunder.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.
7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE
(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 263, 282 and 178 part I.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 197, 185 and 27.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 3, 311 and 334.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 202, 133 and 397.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD
(Opposite Byculla Club).
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-36 p.m.—Afternoon School.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Kershaw.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 193, 559 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 161, 22 and 370.

ST. NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
a.m.—Morning Prayer.
THURSDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL
(Madras time.)
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 320.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 298 and 221.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 295, 307 and 271.

SAINT ANDREWS CHURCH.
Hymns 180, 222, 174, and 294.
Anthem.—Cast thy care upon the Lord.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IT is well known that Queen Victoria has a great dislike of smoke, so much so that she does not allow smoking in her immediate neighbourhood. And yet the cigar bill for her guests is a very heavy one. The principal item is the thousand of the finest Havana cigars which are specially made for her, and sent to Windsor in glass tubes hermetically sealed. It is said that Queen Victoria's cigars could not be had even in Cuba at wholesale prices under one dollar a piece. The men who make them receive 30 cents for each cigar, and none but the oldest and most skilful workmen are entrusted with their manufacture. At this rate they can earn quite a small fortune, for 300 cigars a day can be turned out by the most expert.

A man recently, in New York, laid a wager that he would woo, win, and marry within an hour a young lady, whom, with his companions, he had just seen arrive at the hotel where he was living. There is nothing in the American marriage law to prevent this dispatch. He introduced himself to the damsel; she smiled upon his suit, and a minister was called in, and they were married within an hour. The wager, of an inconsiderable amount, was handed over to the bridegroom, who left with his bride on the following day. It was shortly afterwards discovered that the couple had long been man and wife, and that they had been travelling about playing the same trick at various hotels.

Why is it that a young widow is usually fascinating? Her charm is one which experience alone can give. She understands men. She knows the strength and weakness of men as no unmarried woman can know them, and knowledge is power. She has learned a man's tastes, and she suits herself to them. She knows a man loves to be made comfortable, and she attends to his personal welfare. She knows he delights in being amused, and she makes herself amusing and entertaining. She has found out that an interest in himself is the thing man most appreciates in woman, and she shows him frankly how deep that interest is. She has perhaps learnt to take an interest in all mankind from her experiences with one; that is a simple solution of the matter.

There is some doubt in a man's mind very often as to when he should make known to his people the girl he hopes to marry. In some cases he prefers that they should become acquainted before the die is cast, and he has bound himself to her for better, for worse, by a promise. At other times he has a certain diffidence about introducing them to each other till they know in what position she is to stand towards himself; and the result is that he is a little bewildered.

Perhaps, in many ways, it is more comfortable for a girl to know his people before she is presented to them as a future relative.

But circumstances often render this out of the question, and then there is only one correct form of proceeding. Where his people and hers live in the same place, his family must call upon her as soon as they are informed of the engagement. If they live at a distance they should at once write, welcoming her as a future relative: and it is usual, where possible, to invite her to stay with them, and make their acquaintance. When this done it is a more comfortable plan on both sides if the fiancee can accompany her and introduce her in person to his people. It is a trying ordeal both to the girl and to her lover's family, this first introduction to each other: and if the lover himself is present—the connecting link of interest between the two—it makes it considerably more agreeable work for every one concerned.

In the "new woman" movement M. Emile Zola sees a defiance of nature. "The woman, as well as the man," he says "will never be anything but what nature designed she should be. Anything else, all the dreams which may be dreamt, will be but abnormal, dangerous, and, happily, impossible. In the order of justice, in the order of happiness, I will gladly admit that the woman should be the equal of the man. Nobody argues to the contrary any longer. But if she is different physiologically it is because her function is different, and she will only waste away and disappear in trying to be other than nature made her."

That jangling horror the chatelaine threatens to return to fashion, and what is worse, the new chatelaine acknowledges no limit as to size. Its foundation is very substantial, and the ornaments which are suspended from it are much larger than any which have previously been used for a similar purpose. From a gold chatelaine the dressy girl who does not mind the weight of so many objects may suspend a mirror, a pair of opera-glasses, a miniature champagne bottle, and a score of other things, and yet know she is within the bounds of conventionality. The suspension of an entire jewellery shop from one's waist would not be considered out of place by some young ladies, provided one had the strength of mind and of body to support such a burden.

Has it ever struck you (says a dealer in precious stones) how strange it is that the price of diamonds is maintained practically without variation from year to year? And this in spite of trade fluctuations and the constantly increasing output from the fields in South Africa and elsewhere. I used to wonder where the additional supply went to, but I have now come to the conclusion that the bulk of it is absorbed by America. In that country the demand is a constant and increasing one, nearly every woman and very many men making it their ambition to own at least one stone. Should this fashion die out in the New World, I am afraid that its cessation would be attended with disastrous consequences to most of us.

Distinctive fashions are asserting themselves in the new autumn millinery. Bonnets bid fair to be small but tall, and instead of pointing down on to the face a-la Marie Stuart, the points turn upwards and are emphasised by a large aigrette in the rear. Many a felt hat is being made with a velvet crown pleated at the side in a curious fashion, so that there is a great expanse of flat surface at the top; and here again height is a desideratum, ostrich plumes standing well above these new quaintly pleated crowns. Many of the brims will turn up at one side to a great depth and be quite shallow on the other. Moreover, all the trimming is relegated to this same side. On the exterior of the brim there are pleatings which rest on the hair and ascend to the edge, where they are met by upstanding plumes of feathers that still have the tips turning downwards like a ram's horn, and as much pains seems to be bestowed now on the liberal trimmings introduced beneath the brim as upon those that appear above it.

Tan shoes are worn darker this season, and many clever inventions have been brought out in the way of polish to keep them of the same shade. They are made with toe-caps, and, like the patent leather, show a good deal of broguing. Many of the shoes, which are neither laced nor buttoned, have a strap over the instep—a plan which answers well for tennis shoes. For cycling the corrugated soles are having a great success. We are indebted to the Americans for the long, thin make of chausseur, which is certainly most becoming to the foot, and this style has also found its way into glace boots. In these there is nothing so fashionable now as green morocco, very often with cloth uppers. The flat shoes are still in favour, but not half so much as those which display some four or five bands over the instep. In evening shoes the great object seems to be that they should fit the foot quite closely, and have a tiny round button on the instep, where all the ornamentation is confined. Outdoor boots are continually increasing in height, doing away with any necessity for gaiters.

Many women are puzzled what kind of wool they want for different purposes. Scotch fingering, which is the cheapest, is capital for charity and school knitting. The best Scotch yarns are excellent for hosiery. Homespun fingering is so strong and warm that it is used for the stockings worked for fishermen by women who know their needs, and cable-wheeling can be recommended for the same purpose. Petticoat yarns tell their own tale, and the fleecy wools make good cross-overs, rugs, quilts, and bassinette-covers; while Shetland and Andalusian serve for ladies' and childrens hosiery and under-vests. The pine-tree wool is anti-rheumatic; the Pyrenean serves for clouds and shawls; the Finland is a looped wool; useful for shawls, clouds scarves and hoods; and the Cashmere camel's-hair makes good shawls and under-vests and wraps; Parisian wool being best for bassinette-covers. There are a good many fancy wools which are used for needlework—such as the Persian rug-yarn, the ostrich wool, the Astrachan wool, ice-wool, and Pompadour. [illegible] moment in these holiday times, crochet [illegible] are easy work, which can be [illegible] without detriment, and there [illegible] when wool is of more consequence [illegible].

A delightfully cool gown for mor[illegible] wear is in two shades of pale grey cloth. [illegible] of the darker shade, and vandykes of [illegible] are appliqued on both skirt and bodice [illegible] a pouched Russian one, and has a white [illegible] with cut-steel clasps both back and front. [illegible] back at the front with big revers of white [illegible] the opening is filled in with a white starched [illegible] a stock of black-and-white checked silk tied [illegible] large bow. A grey straw boat-shaped hat with [illegible] velvet band and two black-and-white quills [illegible] nies it. Another smart gown for a country-house [illegible] rough French canvas in cornflower-blue, lined th[illegible] out with stiff glace silk in poppy-red. It is made [illegible] a plain skirt and a very "chic" little bolero. The bo[illegible] is double-breasted and loose in front and just cl[illegible] the waist, while behind it is cut into two heart-shape[illegible] portions. A scarlet silk shirt just shows between [illegible] and the white Petersham belt, while at the neck the skirt is finished with a high white collar and a black satin stock. A black hat, trimmed with chiffon and feathers and relieved only by a few scarlet poppies beneath the brim and next the hair, is worn with it. In contrast with this is a dainty quakerish frock in heliotrope-and-white checked silk, with a yoke of rucked heliotrope chiffon. It is rendered more original by being worn with a quaint grey-straw chip hat trimmed with a black-and-white checked ribbon and a bunch of pink and purple clover.

The ribbon-work introduced on white satin cot covers, bordered with a pleating of white satin, is very pretty indeed. One of the newest bassinette quilts, however, is made in white crepe and silk, quilted and bordered with lace frills. Some of the table centres worked in spangles on crepe and soft satin are to be reckoned among the very prettiest work of the day and are easily accomplished. The same kind of work is being applied to sofa-backs, and for these both silks and satins and embroidery are used. The Italian designs appear best suited to them. One of our duchesses who has bestowed a great deal of time and thought on helping womankind in the struggle of life, has ordered some beautiful sofa-backs at one of the societies for a country home. Each is a couple of yards in length, made of soft cream satin, worked with green [illegible] applique.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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AUCTION SALE of Mrs. Gordon's Furniture, Soundy's Square Piano, etc., at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Soundy & Co., THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

WANTED, an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for the Gadag Cotton S. and W. Co., Ld., Gadag. Apply with copies of Testimonials, as also terms to Mr. BALAJI ABAJI BHAGWAT, Director of the Company, Tardeo Post, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 29 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., for an Subscription, Rs. 11 per year, Rs. 11 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 11 per year, including Postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE MORTGAGED PROPERTIES AT TARDEO.

In pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Messrs. Jomnadas Nursey and Jaijee Cooverjee by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 18th November, 1895, and made between Rughoonath Mukund of the one part and the said Messrs. Jomnadas Nursey and Lalli Cooverjee of the other part, the said mortgagees, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, 18th September, 1897, at 4 p.m. sell at the premises by Public Auction unless the premises have in the meantime been disposed of by private contract, the under-mentioned properties, on account and the risk of the said mortgagor, Rughoonath Mukund:—

All that piece or parcel or leasehold land, admeasuring four hundred and fifty-six and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land comprised in land demised by the hereinbefore recited indentures of sub-lease dated respectively the third June 1892, and 4th May, 1894, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon & assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 8468 B and street No. 21 C, A., situate on the East side of Tardeo Road, called Sleater Road in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 51, 55, 104, 150, 151, 357, 378, 388, and new Nos. 10551, 13851, 13555, 13329, 13591, 1389, and 13439, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new Survey No. 7049, and bounded on or towards the east by the vacant land of Manockjee Edaljee Contractor, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property of Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhai Darowala, and on or towards the south by a common passage belonging to the said Manockjee Edaljee Contractor, and all which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhai Darowala, and are now in that of the tenants of the said Rughoonath Mukund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hiralall, Mulla and Mulla, solicitors for the mortgagees, at their Office, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public Auction, at the New De Lisle Road Sheep Market on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., the right of occupying the 30 Pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals, under the terms of Section 405 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 for six month, i.e., from 1st October, 1897, to 31st March 1898. Each Pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of this sale apply to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co
Bombay, 18th September, 1897.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

THE usual post-monsoon change in the day of departure of our English Mail takes place this week, and the steamer will leave on Saturdays during the ensuing fair season. The rainfall at the Presidency has been below the average; but in the up-country districts agricultural prospects are favourable upon the whole; and the Cotton crop continues to flourish in seasonable weather. The Banks and markets generally have been closed for two days this week, for the Parsee New Year holidays, and we have little business to report in any direction. On the days when the market has been open there has been hardly anything doing in our principal export staple, the advices from Europe not giving much encouragement to operate in Cotton of the new crop; while the Mills are merely picking up cheap lots of old stuff, day by day. In the position of Wheat and Seeds there is no change to speak of. Exchange has been generally quiet, but steady with some downward movement, however, in rates, which close 1-16d. lower both for Bank and Private Paper than our quotations of last Thursday evening. Money has continued in good demand. Government Paper has declined 5-8ths. per cent. in 3½ per Cents, and 1 per cent. in Threes. Freights have latterly been steady to firm and more business has been reported—chiefly for next month's shipment. Though the weather reports from the consuming districts are upon the whole, favourable, only a moderate business continues to be done in the Import market, on the basis of previous rates.

MONEY.—The advance in its rates by 2 per cent. in the middle of last week by the Presidency Bank was not due, judging from the Statement of Affairs issued by the Bank on Monday, to any immediate and large increase in the demand for Money for the requirements of trade, but rather to prepare in other quarters, in which connection it was noticeable from the Return that a decrease of over 13 lakhs in the aggregate took place in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, in addition to the previous week's withdrawals of 19¼ lakhs. The figures which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money showed a net falling off of nearly 18 lakhs, an increase of 15¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted and some addition to Loans having been counterbalanced to that extent by a large increase in Private Deposits. On the whole the Cash Balance showed an increase of some 10 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 47 lakhs at the end of the week preceding.

Meantime the demand for Money has continued, though checked to some extent by the holidays this week, and no further change in rates of discount has taken place, 6 per cent. being still the quotation both at the Bank of Bombay and in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the market was weak in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-2d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce; and during the day rates receded 1-32d. Steady in tone on Saturday rates opened at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand and Telegraphic, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was upon a very small scale, there having still been no Merchants' Bills to speak of offering; while the *bona fide* demand for Bank Paper was very limited. Rates were quiet on Monday at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry on the part of the Bazaar for Bank Paper, and the rate temporarily receded 1-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d. for Telegraphic. Later on 1s. 3 29-32d. was again available, and business was done at the rate; a few Merchants' Bills were reported sold at 1s. 4 1-16d., the market having closed quiet, not to re-open until to-day. On re-opening yesterday, rates were given at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, a fair amount having been placed to the Bazaar and others. For three months' sight Bills 1s. 3 31-32d. was quoted, but the supply was limited, and 1-32d. lower was obtained to at moderate extent. The feeling was quiet this morning at yesterday evening's rates of 1s. 3 25-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate business was reported to a moderate extent; but later on, Calcutta quotations coming firmer rates, here have improved slightly, Wire Transfer being obtainable to a moderate amount, at 1s. 3 27-32d., the market finally closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d. to 25-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d. to 25-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-8d. to 27-32d.
Credits do.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 4.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.
Francs 3 months' sight	1.68 1-4
Do. 6 months' sight	1.69 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened on Friday last at 95 5-16 to ⅜ for Money, and 95 3-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, but there was not much business passing in either line. On Saturday, rates ruled 3-16 per cent. higher both for Cash and the Settlement, 95 9-16 having been quoted in both positions, with a steady feeling in the Market. The market was unsettled in tone on Monday at 96½ for Money and 96 3-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, with 91¼, nominal, quoted for Threes. On the two following days the market was closed and re-opened yesterday with a steady feeling, and rates quoted at a decline of ⅛ to ¼ per cent., 96⅛ having been the price for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents; 92 was named for 3 per Cents. To day the feeling has been unsettled, and little business has transpired; but prices have ruled on about the same as before, closing this evening at 96⅛ for Cash and 96⅛ for this months' Settlement, for 3½ per Cents; Threes being quoted at 92, nominal.

SHARES.—Quiet in tone generally, this market has shown a strong tendency to favour buyers, prices being on a lower level than those of a week ago. In Mill Scrip, however, sellers have had a little partiality shown them, but buyers have had a larger share. Closing quotations show, as compared with those of last week, an advance of Rs. 60, in Maneckjee Petit; of Rs. 50, in Sholapore; of Rs. 32 1-2, in Sholapore; of Rs. 10, in David; of Rs. 5, in Currimbhoy; and a decline of Rs. 30, in James Greaves; of Rs. 15, in Khatow Mukanji; of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, Colaba Land Mills, and Sion; of Rs. 9, in Standard; and of Rs. 5 each, in City of Bombay, Oriental, and Queen; In Presses, Bombay Cotton are Rs. 6 higher; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour are Rs. 50 lower; John Roberts, Rs. 10; Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Association, Rs. 5; and Badham Pile, Rs. 2. In Railways, Tapti Valley, have declined Rs. 2½. In Banks, Bank of Bengal, are Rs. 20, lower; Bank of Bombay, Rs. 12½; and Commercial and Land Mortgage, Rs. 4.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Although we are now very near the opening of the fair season, there has not been any marked improvement in the state of demand for staple *Grey Goods* from the up-country districts. All that is wanted to make future prospects very promising is one or two good showers or rain, sufficient for cultivators' requirements. Accounts regarding the districts near Agra and Mathoora are already all that could be required; and, as far as present appearances go, the Cawnpore and Rajputana districts have nothing special to complain of. Rates and Stocks in this market are the same as before; and the same may be said of *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods*. There has been a moderate demand for *Locally-made* Goods, and dealers have done a limited business at last sales. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been 2,500 packages; and of *Local* 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—Quotations for *Imported Twist* are unchanged in a quiet market. In *Local Spinnings* the fall in Exchange on China has caused a very dull market here; but at closing the feeling was steady, at the following official quotations, the week's Sales being put down at 700 bales:—

Twist	No.	Mule	As.		to		per lb.
Twist	6s			4 3-8	to	4 3-4	per lb.
"	8s			4 1-2	"	4 7-8	"
"	10s			4 1-2	"	5 1-4	"
"	12s			5	"	5 3-8	"
"	16s			5 1-2	"	6	"
"	20s			5 5-8	"	6 1-4	"
"	24s			6 1-2	"	7	"
"	30s			7	"	7 3-4	"
"	40s			8	"	8 1-4	"

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Seebpore Bengal* at Rs. 12½ per ton; but very little forward business has been done owing to the holidays, for which the market was closed for two days. The market closes quiet, and we quote as follows:—

Welsh Hartley	...	*Nil.*
West	...	"
Australian	...	"
Powell's	...	Rs. 23 per ton.
Cardiff	...	23
Japan	...	14
Bengal	...	12½
Singarent (Ry. dely.)	...	*Nil.*
Sanctoria	...	13
Giridhi	...	14
Heilger's	...	12½
Seebpore	...	12½
Deshagur	...	13½

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The Washington Agricultural Bureau Report received here at the end of last week had not much effect on this market for the staple; but speculators were more willing operators in the new crop, and some business was reported in "Fine" and "Fully Good" Bengal, for January delivery, and in Broach for March. Meantime the market has kept very quiet in tone, the tenor of advices from the other side not giving much encouragement to forward operations, and prices of Cotton of the new crop have receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Ready old stuff has been taken to a small extent by local spinners, at declining rates. This evening the market closed very quiet; but some forward contracts have been reported in Broach for March delivery; and there has been an enquiry for Bengal, of all grades, for January.

The rain which has recently fallen here extended apparently to the Oomrawattee, Broach, and Dhollera Cotton circles, in the various districts, of which the official telegraphic advices to hand on Monday reported a fall ranging from 3·14 inches at Jalgaum to 6 cents at Veerumgaum. At Broach 1·92 inch had been registered since the middle of last week and 2·35 inches at Bellary. In the Bengal circle there had been no further fall of rain to speak of; and the plants were showing bolls in the Beawar district. In the other circles the crop was flourishing in seasonable weather, considerable improvement having been perceptible at Barsee, but fine weather would now be needed for the weeding of the plants in Oomrawattee circle.

No more rain to speak of fell in the Oomrawattee, Broach, and Dhollera circles since the beginning of the week beyond some 1-4 inch at Wadhwan, in the Dhollera circle; but the official telegraphic advices received yesterday from the districts reported a fall in the Begal circle, ranging from 32 cents, at Agra, to 3 1-2 inches at Delhi. The condition of the crop generally was stated to be satisfactory, the plants showing bolls in some districts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, and being in flower in others. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, sowing was making good progress, but more rain was needed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	162—3 1-4d.
Do. Fully Good		"	150—2 31-32d.
Do. do. January 1898		"	151—3 3-32d.
Do. Good		"	146—2 15-16d.
Bhiatee, Fine		"	175—3 1-2d.
Do. Fully Good		"	165—3 5-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		"	165—3 11-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good		"	180—3 19-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		"	Nil
Do. Fully Good		"	178—3 9-16d.
Do. Good		"	171—3 13-32d.
Do. do. May 1898		"	173—3 15-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		"	*nominal.*
Westeros		"	"
Broach, Fine		"	"
Do. Good		"	"
Do. do. March 1898		"	194—3 7-8d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—We have little to report regarding these markets, which remain in their previous inanimate stab, with quotations on the former level.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For 3 days	1,084	9,515	8,860
From 1st Jan. to 16th September	1,304,480	1,654,006	1,411,689
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 8 days	425	6,687	5,071
From 1st Jan. to 16th September	482,199	674,227	495,983
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For 8 days	1,999	18,147	2,361
From 1st Jan. to 16th September	421,500	299,718	127,681

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	33,178	54,211	51,472
Do. from 1st January to 16th Sept.	1,392,504	3,207,446	4,160,658
Linseed for 8 days	11,570	14,675	1,943
Do. from 1st January to 16th Sept.	395,348	3,230,994	2,571,909
Rapeseed for 8 days	33,099	55,737	7,086
Do. from 1st January to 16th Sept.	1,711,944	981,472	1,077,829
Gingellyseed for 8 days	602	1,117	1,813
Do. from 1st January to 16th Sept.	383,848	824,220	738,600

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	...	4,000	101,246
Do. from 1st January to 16th Sept.	2,813	1,380,736	2,307,278
Linseed for 8 days	14,030	46,064	45,064
Do. from 1st January to 16th Sept.	504,668	2,885,547	22,42,715
Rapeseed for 8 days	7,005	43,157	30,074
Do. from 1st January to 16th Sept.	1,448,950	1,009,050	1,687,993
Gingellyseed for 8 days	...	...	1
Do. from 1st January to 16th Sept.	456,920	1,063,424	1037,392

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4 ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	25 7-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending, yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £35,300,000; Decrease, £100,000; Public Deposits, £27,600,000; Increase, £100,000; Other Deposits, £40,100,000; Increase, £500,000; Other Securities, £28,000,000; Increase, £2,300,000; Notes and Gold, £24,800,000; Increase, £2,300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang, for Bombay, on the 15th instant.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue of the 11th August 1897, compared with the Estimates for the year 1897-98.

	Latest Month. In Aug. 1897. Bengal. Rs.	In July 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	31,45,...	15,00,000	46,93,750
Actual	31,66,...	17,07,810	48,34,225
Better than Estimate	...	...	...
Worse than Estimate	67,125	92,400	1,59,525

Five Sales of Bengal Opium and four months' Pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of August 1897. Bengal. Rs.	To end of July 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	1,74,68,750	45,00,000	2,19,68,750
Actual	1,72,81,300	41,73,300	2,14,63,600
Better than Estimate	...	...	...
Worse than Estimate	1,87,450	3,26,700	5,06,150

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	100	...	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,581	763	11	3,331

Increase for the week	Rs. 203
Decrease to date	" 552

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	87,000	1,00,000	4,000	1,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	188	217	9	414
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	4,61,097	7,52,754	23,544	12,37,395
Total for 6 weeks	5,48,097	8,52,754	27,544	14,28,395
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,425	1,08,212	2,644	1,95,311
Per mile of Ry. do.	183	235	6	424
Total to corresponding date do.	5,37,770	6,38,525	20,365	11,97,251

Decrease for the week	Rs. 4,311
Increase to date	" 2,31,131

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	7,500	20	10,020
Or per mile of Railway	18	53	...	71
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	15,923	54,679	212	70,814
Total for 6 weeks	18,423	62,179	232	80,834
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,381	10,740	39	14,160
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	76	...	100
Total to corresponding date do.	21,565	58,694	1,002	81,261

Decrease for the week	Rs. 4,140
Do. to date	" 430

NOW READY.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROSECUTION

OF THE

HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK

At the

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—September 15, at 3, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of R. G. G. Brown, of Burisal, of a son.

FRITH—September 10, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain H. C. Frith, Somerset L. I., S. & O., Mooltan, of a son.

MENZIES—September 14, at Fyzabad the wife of the Rev. Harry Menzies, Chaplain, of a daughter.

PIGOU—September 11, at Hingoli, Deccan, the wife of Lieut. F. H. Pigou, of a son.

REID—September 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain H. A. Reid, R. A., of a daughter.

SCHWAIGER—September 11, at Simla, the wife of Imre G. Schwaiger, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁎ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

IT is a pleasant relief to turn away for a while from the "Utterances of Shivaji" and questions of treason and disaffection to such a work as Mr. N. W. Pai's "Stray Sketches in Chakmakpore," published by M. Kane and Co. of Kalbadavie Road. This delightful collection of essays bears a considerable resemblance to Mr. Malabari's "Gujarat and the Gujaratis." Both works are at once humorous and pathetic, and draw pictures of types of Native occupation and character, which could only be described in the most superficial manner by the keenest European observers. In one respect, Mr. Pai is preferable to Mr. Malabari as an interpreter of Native life and character. Mr. Malabari in his "Gujarat and the Gujarathis" indulges so much in humorous caricature, that it is often very difficult for English readers to know how much of the character sketches that he draws may be accepted as literally true. In Mr. Pai we have a safe guide, whose plain and simple sketches are evidently free from any tendency to exaggeration, and produce upon the reader a strong impression that the writer is absolutely faithful to fact. He is endowed with keen powers of observation and with wide-reaching sympathy for man, woman, and beast, and has the power of expressing clearly in language his observations and feelings. On his pages we find lifelike representations of the many poor we meet whenever we take our walks abroad in civic and rural India. We see before us the letter writer, the street singer, the seller of sweets, the budmash, the fisherman, the boatman, the spirit medium, and the petty schoolmaster, and increase our knowledge of human nature by learning what they say and what they think, and how they live and move and have their being. Such sketches as these will be found at some future date to have the same historical value as the pictures of vanishing London that appear from time to time in the English illustrated papers. Many of the occupations that have survived from old times in India are being gradually washed away by the advancing waves of civilisation, and will eventually disappear. However picturesque they may be, they are sure to be given up as soon as they prove utterly useless as means of earning a livelihood. It is therefore, incumbent on the Indian writer who loves his country and cherishes the past, to do his best to save those relics of a bygone age from the oblivion with which they are threatened.

Some of Mr. Pai's sketches of "vanishing India are extremely pathetic. Indeed, nothing lends itself so easily to pathetic description as the last of anything, whether it be the Last of the Barons, the Last of the Mohicans, or the Last Minstrel. In the stray sketches before us, we actually find an Indian parallel to Scott's Last Minstrel. "He is an old wrinkled man. Some seventy winters have laid their snows on his thin locks. Age and disease have quenched the light altogether in one eye. The other just enables him to find his way about in the city without a canine attendant. In one hand he carries a small, old-fashioned instrument, whose rusty strings creak querulously as his thin fingers pass slowly over them. A small glass-lamp, with a dim flickering flame, struggling ineffectually with the surrounding gloom, completes his equipment." Very touching is the picture of how he looks in vain for some encouragement from the young and happy frequenters of the maidan, and finding none, "begins to move slowly away, looks back, hesitates, and halts again. No one seems to notice him in the least. His struggle is pitiful to see. Instinctively he feels that he is far from welcome He makes as if he would take himself off. But stern necessity knows no law. There is no time to lose in idle hesitation. So he draws his bony fingers feebly across the almost tuneless wires, and his weak, tremulous voice breaks forth into an old-time ditty, as unfashionable as his poor stiff limbs and wrinkled skins" Unfortunately, it is not every worn-out minstrel that finds a noble lady to present him with a cottage over-grown with flowers in which to rest after his toils and troubles. Equally pathetic is the picture of the little street hawker, a small boy of ten, "trudging manfully along the streets with a tiny wooden box, containing his small store of cheap sweets and fruits." The poor little fellow envies, no doubt, the happier lot of those who fly kites and play cricket on the maidan. He may be ignorant, stupid, and dirty, but with something of the soul of a hero he scorns to yield to the charms of idleness and beggary. So he "turns with a sigh from the attractive sight and moves slowly away in search of customers, uttering his shrill eulogium on his humble wares." Then there is the *Pooranik,* who has a seat reserved for him in every temple. There he sits in state with the sacred book before him, waiting for the audience, who "approach the chair, bow to the holy man, place their little offerings before him, and squat in a circle on the ground." They pay him for his trouble with coppers or fruit or even a handful of rice. The reader of the holy *Shastras* gets little reward in this world for his labours, unless he is fortunate enough to have a rich patron. "But hard as is his present lot, the future holds out no hope to him. The number of the orthodox is constantly diminishing, and the time may come when he must either starve or stoop to uncanonical labour with his holy hands." A representative of "vanishing India, whose disappearance will perhaps be regarded with less regret than the *Pooranik,* is the street doctor, who carries his dispensary about with him, and, like the *Pooranik,* is willing to take his fees in rice, if coppers are not available. But he cannot expect to survive much longer in these days of free hospitals and medical colleges. His occupation is almost gone, and we are told that even poor illiterate people do not care to trust themselves to his tender mercies.

One of the most pleasing features in the book before us is the author's tenderness for the humblest and lowest and poorest creatures. This has already been exemplified in the extracts we have given from the sketches of the street minstrel and of the boy-hawker. But our author's sympathies extend even lower than this, and embrace the low-caste Mhar, the leper, and the dumb animals. Chapters are devoted to the cat, the *murghi,* the *ghatee-tat,* the monkey, and even to the Pariah dog. Mr. Pai points out in his remarks on the cat the real pitiless- ness of the tender mercy with which the Hindu refuses to take the life of unnecessary kittens and to prefers condemn them to the long drawn pains of starvation. The sketch of the pariah dog is amusing and true to nature. "His friends are few, his enemies many. So he is ever on the watch for the slightest indication of hostility, and nothing escapes his eye. If you stoop to pick up a thing you have dropped, you might perhaps be collecting stones to open fire on him. If you accidentally raise your hand and stick, your motive is open to serious question; so the Pariah retires to a safe distance and denounces you in language loud and forcible." Then follows a very pathetic picture of the hard fate of the Pariah mother, which might well draw a tear from the sympathetic eye. "The life of a Pariah is at best but a pitiful struggle for existence. But when a female has to bring up a numerous family of small blind puppies, the burden is almost too hard to sustain. Exhausted nature makes loud and frequent calls for nourishment. Maternal solicitude forbids long absence from the helpless offspring. Between these opposite claims the poor creature is apt to get quite distracted;" and, except on the remote chance of some kind-hearted person taking compassion on the unfortunate mother and family, "their experiences of this beautiful world of ours are none of the pleasantest." Another attractive feature in Mr. Pai's work is that his recognition of the weaknesses of his poorer countrymen does not blind him to their sterling virtues. He shows how kind and self-sacrificing the ill-paid domestic servant is to his poor relations, and how patiently and honestly and uncomplainingly the agriculturalist and the coolie work for their miserable wages. Very truly he remarks that, "though wanting in the sterner virtues which give man power over his brother man, for patient suffering, for charity, for love of kith and kin, for kindness to God's dumb creatures, the poor Indian need not fear comparison with his fellow-man either here or elsewhere." We rise from Mr. Pai's book with admiration for the literary workmanship and, what the author will probably value more, an increased sympathy with the poor natives of this country, who are so vividly portrayed on its pages. The Stray Sketches of Chakmakpore are written by a young graduate of our local University, who will, we hope, write other of such works for our enlightenment in the future. If more of the clever graduates of Indian Universities employed their pens in the same blameless way, it would be better for themselves and for their country.

TWO Bombay Brahmins appear to have been desirous to emulate certain Brahmins of Poona in ways that are dark. Mysterious paragraphs have appeared from time to time during the last few weeks about a Brahmin mendicant who was also a foreman or muccadum in some building operations in Bombay, and a Brahmin schoolmaster in receipt of Rs. 80 a month, who were summoned to Poona as witnesses in a case the particulars of which were not disclosed. It now appears that these worthies were severally proceeded against under Chapter VIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and called upon to show cause why they should not be severally bound over to keep the peace under their own recognisances for Rs. 8,000 each, with two sureties for Rs. 4,000 each. Chapter VIII. of the C. P. C. deals with the numerous offences of which information must be given to the police by anyone becoming cognisant of them. The offences specified include waging, or attempting to wage war against the Queen; collecting men or arms with that intention; concealment of the existence of such a design; conspiring to commit certain offences against the State; assaulting the Governor-General or high functionaries of State with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of lawful power. Exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, it is interesting to note, is an offence of which information must be given to the authorities, the same as murder, robbery, theft or house-breaking. The mendicant Brahmin, Sudashiv Wishwanath Mahadeo, a young man of twenty-seven, and the Brahmin schoolmaster, three years his elder, by name Krishnaji Pandurang Joglekar, brought themselves within the purview of this comprehensive chapter by concocting a scheme to raise monies in Poona, and get help to incite the wild tribes, Kolis, Katgaris, and others, of the Konkan and elsewhere, to raise a rebellion, and to kill a high European officer.

As each was cognisant of the intention of the other to commit high crimes and misdemeanours, he was clearly bound to give information to the authorities. The neglect to fulfil this obligation brought them both into the clutches of the law, much to their surprise and indignation. It is established by the evidence, and by their own confession, that they left Bombay and proceeded to Poona at the end of July after the arrest of Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak and the deportation of the brothers Natu, to make a diversion on their own account. Arrived in Poona, they called upon Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datay, whom they had never seen before, but who they understood was interested in Mr. Tilak. To him they disclosed their plans to raise money and a rebellion and kill *saheb log.* The report of Mr. Plunkett, the Magistrate, gives in a sentence the result of this interview: "They did not meet with favour from Mr. Datay, who is said to have dismissed them with a warning not to make such 'khutput.'" Having made these strange proposals to a perfect stranger, and received a rebuff, the conspirators returned to Bombay. A witness who was present gave evidence of what took place at the interview, but it does not appear that Mr. Datay himself was examined on the subject. The police received information of what had taken place, and they summoned the Brahmins to Poona to give evidence before Mr. Plunkett. This they did without any difficulty, making a clean breast of the plot. On the 14th August, they both admitted to the Magistrate that they called on Mr. Datay and laid before him their plan of campaign. Subsequently they alleged that this part of their statement was untrue, and that they had been asked to make it by the police. Their second story was that they called on Mr. Datay simply to raise a fund for Mr. Tilak's defence. They did not explain how it had occurred to them—two Bombay Brahmins of no position or weight—to proceed to Poona to get the Poona Brahmins to subscribe to the Tilak defence fund. Mr. Plunkett, a Magistrate of long experience states that the circumstantial manner in which both the accused described what passed at the interview, satisfied him that their confession was made voluntarily and that it was true. On this state of facts, the Magistrate considered it necessary to bind each of the accused under heavy recognisances to keep the peace for twelve months. Each avowed his inability to procure the required security. They were thereupon ordered to be detained in simple imprisonment in the Yerrowda Jail for one year, unless during that period the required security for good behaviour be given. Mr. Lamb's prediction in June that disturbers of the peace—who think it a light matter to plot risings and the murder of European officers—would find themselves subjected to measures of repression of which they had no previous experience, has come true. The arrest, trial and conviction of Tilak; the deportation of the two Natus; the conviction of the editor and proprietor of the *Pratoda;* the expulsion by a warrant of the editor of the "Moslim Deccan," a seditious paper published in this city, who has been ordered to leave British India within twenty-four hours, the imprisonment in default of securities of two Bombay Brahmins, show that the Government possess ample powers for the repression of plots directed against the public peace.

IT would never do to go for advice or information respecting frontier politics to London papers that calmly write that Quetta is the advanced post of Peshawar. But the *Westminster* takes such sensible view of the Amir's policy and attitude that we have been struck by its quite portentous resemblance ... own. It puts the much debated subject ... nutshell:—"A lot of nonsense is being ... about the Amir's treachery, and Berlin ... rary circles are convinced that the cr... very serious. There has never been ... when frontier questions have not been ... As to the Ameer's attitude, it is flat no... to speak of his ingratitude. We do n... him a large subsidy because we are so ... mously fond of him, but because it pays ... commonly well to do it. As long as it pa... to take it, all will be well. It is obvious ... we were badly defeated on the frontier it ... look as if it would pay him a great deal ... to go against us. As in less primitive E... the whole arrangement is a matter of ... interest on each side. It is our busin... show Abdur Rahman that his interests ... our friendship. This we have done up t... and recent events will confirm the opin... has acted on for a good many years." ... who have talked so much at their ease ... "having it out with the Amir" and an... Afghanistan to pay the expense of the ... should bear in mind that the estimated ... garrisoning that happy combination of ... tain and desert is £4,000,000 a year. Th... dition to the annual Budget following on ... costing—according to the precedent of pa... ghan wars, which did not subjugate the c... —some £40,000,000 would be no trifle.

A LIVERPOOL commercial correspondent ... to re-assure us with regard to the prosp... the American wheat crop. The asserti... the surplus of American and Canadian w... eight million quarters below Europe's re... ments created ... alarm and sent ... price of English wheat to thirty-seven sh... Mr. Brown, the statistician of the New ... Produce Exchange, has since then m... series of abstruse calculations by whi... has persuaded himself and many of his f... including our correspondent, that the o... of the wheat and corn crops is very pro... Government estimated a crop of four h... and fifty million bushels; agriculturist... the probable crop at a hundred millions ... The latter estimate is fortunately more ... to be correct than the former, for ... perience has shown that the official es... usually falls very far short of the actual. ... Brown gives five hundred and twenty ... millions as about the true outturn if cli... conditions continued favourable. As a m... of fact, at the time he made his calculation ... bulk of the wheat crop had been garnered ... was safe from any rain which might fall. ... three States only has the crop ... short of previous years' averages. But ... calculations have not brought down p... appreciably. In England, in consequence of ... publication of the official reports prices ... enormously, the highest point touched b... forty shillings per bushel. The four-penny ... went up a penny. London flour-millers do ... believe in American crop re...ns, though ... have little hope of a reduction in prices ... yet, and one of the most prominent, ... an interview the other day, did ... hesitate to declare that America, hav... the crop of the world, was really in a posi... to dictate prices to Europe; that was ... long and the short of it. And America ... done so without sufficient reason. All th... same there appears little likelihood of a fa... and the outlook for the English poor is seriou... The quartern loaf will be a penny hig... throughout the winter unless some... unforeseen occurs and wheat will be no... than ten shillings per quarter higher th... in the past year.

FURTHER large reductions are reported ... week in the numbers under Famine Relief i... most all provinces, except the Central Provi... which record an advance of eighteen thous... due to the further increase under the head o... gratuitous relief, the scope of which it has bee... found necessary to extend somewhat owing t... the terrible state to which landless classes hav... been reduced. The Bombay report had no... been received in Simla in time to be include... in the general statement. The local repor... published elsewhere however shows th... daily averages have risen by between ... and four thousand.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, who arrives b... to-morrow's mail, is expected to reach Simla o... Monday or Tuesday next, when final ... ments will be settled for the Tirah exped... preparations for which are now almo... complete. It is expected that the expediti... will set out on or about the 1st October a... that the operations will be over in six weeks ... the middle of November.

WE regret to hear that the conditi... Lieutenant Harrington, who was wo... the attack on general Jeffreys camp ... sidered hopeless. It has since been as... ed that one more sepoy was killed on the ... occasion while 26 horses and mules w... killed and thirty-three wounded.

AT 11 o'clock, to-day, the Chief Justice and ... Justice Strachey will hear an application on be... of Bal Gungadhar Tilak, for leave to appeal to ... Privy Council against the sentence passed on hi...

THE first special Weekly Express to ... Calcutta and Allahabad mails to be carri... out going English mail-steamer, will arrive a... Victoria Terminus this afternoon, at one o'clock, ... hour before the departure of the mail-steamer. ... Express left Allahabad yesterday in the fore... arriving at Jubulpore in the afternoon, leaving ... same at five o'clock. From the 1st October next th... Express will consist of bogey-carriages and dini... saloon.

GENERAL leave of absence has been granted t... Lieutenant H. W. G. Keddie, R.A., from 1st to 31... October next.

THE proposal made by Mr. D. S. Morison, t... organise a St. Andrew's dinner in Madras, ... likely to be successful. Mr. C. Michie Smith ha... consented to be chairman.

AZIMUDDIN AMIRUDDIN, the editor and pr... prietor of a fortnightly Urdu journal called "Mu... lim Deccan," who was, on Wednesday last, ordere... by the Government to quit to British territo... within twenty-four hours, and to go to Hyderaba... (Deccan) via Wadi Junction, has disobeyed th... order, in that he, instead of going to Hyderaba... attempted to proceed to Damaun. He was inte... rupted by the police in time, and has been ke... under surveilance, pending order ... Governmen... It appears that the "expelle... ...or" left h... house on Thursday afternoon ... ok h... towards the Byculla Station ostensi... ject of proceeding to his native to... way he changed his mind, and ... towards the Grant Road Statio... ed a ticket for Damaun, and ... that place, but, before he coul... he was arrested by a detec... Central Police Office. He has ... police supervision, pending order... ment.

FROM the 4th to the 10th insta... Native Christians, 273 Hindus an... died within the Municipal limits ... ing a total of 355 persons. The ... corresponding week of the ten previ... 431. The deaths are thus classifie... cholera, 4 from small-pox, 6 from measl... fevers, 38 from dysentery, 15 from ... 174 from other diseases. The death-r... week under notice was 40·7 per 1,000 pe... The mean of the 10 previous years was ... 1,000 per annum.

AN excellent monograph on water-lifts has ju... been issued by the Agricultural Departmen... Madras: it is from the pen of Mr. Alfred Cha... terton, Professor of Engineering, Civil Engin... ing College, Madras. That the question of ... and cheapest water-lift is a highly impor... for the country, may be gathered from the fact ... while the total irrigated area in India is stated t... be 28,334,000 acres, 10,140,000 acres, or more tha... one-third, are entirely dependent upon wate... drawn from wells. Mr. Chatterton voluntaril... undertook to investigate the efficiency of the variou... water-lifts in use in South India, and the result... are given in this brochure. It is interesting t... learn that the picottah, that well-known feature ... a Madras landscape, is, in Mr. Chatterton's opinio... capable of but little improvement as a water li... "except in the direction of making it a less hazar... ous machine to work."

IT having been reported that Buddhist sculpt... are being improperly acquired and sold in ... Rawalpindi bazaar, the Government has steppe... with the view of preventing this. It does not se... to be known that antiquities of the kind co... within the definition of treasure trove, and are th... the property of the State.

OWING to paucity of first ... it has be... decided to abandon the Simla ... Races.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BANK RESERVE.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

At the meeting of the Bank of England to-day the Governor said that certain proposals had been submitted to Government in the summer for increasing the British use of Silver. One of these proposals was that the Bank should hold a certain amount of silver against Notes which was permissable under the Act of 1844.

The Governor wrote to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the 29th July saying that the Bank was prepared to carry out what was permissible under the Charter, *viz.*, to hold one fifth of its Reserve in Silver provided always that the French mint resumes the free coinage of silver and that the prices whereat silver is procurable and saleable are satisfactory.

The Governor said that the Bank had no communication with the American Commissioners nor had it bought any silver.

OPINIONS ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S POLICY.

SEPT. 17.

In banking circles it is considered that the Bank of England's promise is so limited by provisos that it really amounts to little.

Surprise is however expressed that even this concession is made to Bimetallism.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Governor of Crete on behalf of the Porte has protested against the creation of an international tribunal as infringing the Suzerainty of the Sultan.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople have finally initialled the new Clauses in the draft Treaty of Peace between Greece and Turkey.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RESERVE QUESTION.

The *Standard*, in discussing the Bank of England's reserve question, condemns the Bank's letter to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as absurd and mischievous.

YELLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.

Advices from America state that yellow fever is raging along the Lower Mississippi.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has arrived at Constantinople.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left here at 3 p.m., to-day.

NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 17.

The Royal Western India Golf Club Tournament was continued this morning. The first round was played in hot and sultry weather, but subsequently a beautiful breeze sprung up which tempered the atmosphere very much. The Bombay Gymkhana Cup was played for this morning, and was won by Mr. Shewan, of Nasik, from scratch with the excellent scores of 41 and 43; total 84 for 18 holes. Captain Chamier, R. A., the indefatigable honorary secretary, won the second prize with 100 less (14 strokes allowance) net 86. Mr. Fry won the third prize, with a scratch score of 90. Mr. Marshall Reid was a close fourth with a scratch score of 91 but tied with Mr. Walker, R.I.M., whose score, won 105 less 14. The Rev. R. M. Gray drove the peepul tree or pond hole in one stroke, a phenomenal exhibition.

Mr. Shewan now stands first so far for the Gold Medal.

The Ladies Handicap for a prize presented by Mr. Alcock, late Judge of Nasik, was also played at the same time. The round was 18 holes, and was won by Mrs. Anderson, of Nasik, with a gross score of 111 (less 16 strokes allowance) net 95. Miss Stuart, of Nagpore, secured the second prize with a score of 113 (less 14) net 99. Mrs. Penny, of Nagpore, was third, with a score of 117 (less 16) net 101.

LATER.

The finals for the Royal Western India Golf Club Cup were played this afternoon, the competitors being Messrs. Shewan, of Nasik, and Fischer, of Bombay. Mr. Fischer won by 3 holes up and 1 to play on the double round of 18 holes; so, this much coveted prize goes to Bombay. Mr. Fischer's play was excellent, his driver being long and his putting on the green correct and true.

An extra event for allied pairs for a prize present by the Visitors to Nasik, was also played, the first prize being won by Mr. Kiddle, of Bombay, and Mrs. Jacob, of Manmar, their scores being 52 gross, less allowance 6, net 53. Mr. Fry and Mrs. Manwaring's score was gross 59, less allowance 5, net 54; but they tied with Dr. Macdonald and Mrs. Alcock for second prize, whose scores were 68 gross, less 18, net 54.

Nine couples entered for the above event, and 8 couples finished within 8 strokes of each other, showing how excellent the handicapping was. The scores of the remaining 5 couples were. Mr. Fergusson and Miss L. Humphrey, gross 72, less allowance 16, net 56; Mr. Pechey and Mrs. Anderson, scartch 59; Mr. and Mrs. Penny of Nagpore, 64 gross, less 5, net 59; Rev. Gray and Mrs. Gibbs, 62 gross, less 2, net 60; and Mr. and Miss Stuart, of Nagpore, 66 gross, less 5, net 6.

The President's Cup will be played for to-morrow morning, and in the afternoon the finals of the Scratch Foursome. The annual general meeting will then be held, and the distribution of prizes, to be presented by Mrs. Alcock, will bring the tournament to close.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Mein, 21st Bombay Infantry, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff of the Bombay Command, is posted to Quetta District. Major Bethune, 16th Lancers, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff of the Bombay Command, is posted to Deesa.

District Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain McNaught, M. D., is transferred from Bombay District to Quetta District. Surgeon-Captain Newland, W. B., is transferred from Quetta District to Nagpore District. Surgeon-Captain Hodgens, is transferred from Nagpore District to Bombay District.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointment:—8th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Lieutenant Kukday, Indian Medical Service, to officiating medical charge, vice-Surgion-Major Sarkies, Indian Medical Service, proceeded with No. 64 Native Field Hospital. (This cancels the appointment of Surgeon-Lieutenant Kukday, Indian Medical Service, notified in Command Order, No. 458, 1897.)

Admission of Staff Pay is authorized to the undermentioned non-commissioned officers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, under provisions of para. 40 of the Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat Transport:—Corporal Joseph Hargreaves, Durham Light Infantary, and Sergeant George Percival De Lacey, Royal Irish Rifles.

The Office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, will be re-established at Poona, from September 15th, on the termination of the 2nd Class School of Musketry, Deolali.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. The specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Chitty, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantary, for one year (pension service 6th year commenced 13th July 1897). Major Gott, Staff [illegible]

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE SIEGE OF GULISTAN.

GALLANTRY OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

AN HEROIC NURSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

The following particulars of the Gulistan siege have reached Simla:—The enemy appeared in front of Gulistan, at noon, on 12th. The water tanks were at once filled up and preparations made in view to an investment. The garrison consisted of Major Des Voeux, Commanding, Lieutenant Pratt, Surgeon-Captain Prall, and 165 rifles of the 36th Sikhs, also Mrs. Des Voeux, four children, and two nurses.

At 16-30, the enemy closed on the horn-work and fired from ten yards distance, wounding several of the garrison. Firing continued all night. On the morning of the 13th, the enemy were strongly reinforced and closed on the walls of the fort. Havildar Kala Singh with sixteen men volunteered to capture the Standards planted fifty yards off walls, and charged with bayonets fixed into the party of the enemy 300 strong, capturing the Standards, but having ten sepoys wounded. Havildar Sunder Singh with 10 men moved out in support, keeping backt the enemy and capturing three Standards, bu having three men wounded. Subadar Dewan Singh and two sepoys went out and brought in a wounded sepoy who had been left behind. The Garrison was on the walls for 30 hours continuously. Surgeon-Captain Pratt, assisted by Miss Magrath, attended and nursed the wounded under continuous heavy fire. It is reported from several sources that the Afridi and Orakzai lashkars fled direct to their homes on the night of the 14th.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

OUTBREAK OF GLANDERS.

ILL LUCK FOR THE CAVALRY.

A bit of very bad luck has occurred in the Mohmand Field Force. A maxim gun with a detachment was sent from the 16th Lancers to join the force. One horse fell sick on reaching Peshawar and was left there. It has since died, and a *post mortem* showed glanders. An immediate inspection of other horses was ordered, and one was found to be suspicious. It was destroyed at once by order of the General Officer Commanding, and the detachment as a matter of necessity must be left behind and segregated and sent back to their station. This is a great disappointment to the Cavalry Branch of the force from Peshawar.

A FORCE FOR THE KOHAT PASS.

I hear, wires the Lahore paper's special correspondent, that Richard Udny has been asked if it would be possible to send a force of 8,000 men through Kohat Pass. He has expressed his opinion in the affirmative. This points to the chances of the Peshawar-Tirah column being sent up via Kohat Pass and Kohat. If this plan is adopted the concentration of troops would, it is supposed, take place at Matanni. At present, however, the general opinion inclines to the concentration at Bara and advance into Tirah country direct.

THE 36TH SIKHS TESTED.

The splendid defence was made by the detachment of the 36th Sikhs, and has received much admiration amongst the troops with the Mohmand Field Force. The 36th Sikhs had never been under fire till the affair in which Lieutenant Blair was wounded, but the oldest fighting regiment in the service could not have behaved more splendidly than they have.

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE MOHMANDS.

General Blood has detached a portion of his force to co-operate with Brigadier-General Jeffreys in punishing the Mohmands and neighbouring tribes concerned in the attack on the latter's camp. General Elles has reached Gundab without opposition, and it now looks as if they had given up all intention of fighting.

A NATIVE PRINCE ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Major Rajkumar Bir Bekram Singh, second son of the Maharaja of Sirmoor, has proceeded to Kohat in the command of the Sirmoor Sappers. He is the first native chief who has gone on active service in command of his troops.

THE RETURN OF KHYBER RIFLES.

A MARCH FROM LANDI KOTAL.

LAHORE, SEPT. 16.

An exciting scene was witnessed at Jamrud on Wednesday afternoon when Subadar Jawas Khan and ninety-five of the Khyber Rifles marched in from Landi Kotal with their rifles. The Subadar is badly wounded, but marched all the way with his men. He and the men are Shinwaris, and they have been threatened that their villages and crops will be destroyed for returning to Jamrud.

GENERAL ELLES'S COLUMN.

At daybreak, yesterday, the Mohmand column under Major-General Elles started from Shabkadar, and expected to halt lastnight well within the lower hills. No news has reached Peshawar from the column.

THE SWAT COLUMN.

The Swat column were to have reached Nawaga yesterday, which is 70 miles distant. It is expected they will be in Peshawar by the 24th.

BARA.

No disturbing news has reach Peshawar from Bara as reported.

"SNIPE AND SCUTTLE."

A Shabkadar telegram says in the advance up Gandao Valley the Cavalry patrol was sniped, and a few volleys fired at the infantry. Then the enemy scuttled. Practically there was no opposition.

THE RELIEF OF GULISTAN.

TWO ACTIONS IN THIRTEEN HOURS.

General Yeatman-Biggs' column which left Hangu at midnight on the 12th to relieve Gulistan, found the enemy in force on the Gogra Hill, and defeated them, then marched on to Gulistan. The force marched 21 miles and fought two actions in 13 hours. Casualties:—2nd Punjab Infantry—one wouded; 36th Sikhs—one killed; 3rd Gurkhas—one killed and two wounded. The losses of the 36th Sikhs during last three days in Kamana forts has been 23 killed and 21 wounded.

THE KAZHA COLUMN.

General Symons is doing effective work with the Kazha Column near Sheranni, and continuing successful.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Colonel Creagh, V. C., officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Bombay Command, vice Brigadier-General Tandy, Officiating in Command of Deesa District.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine has been at the placed disposal of the Home Department for employment as officiating Sanitary Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Brigadier-General Gaselee, officiates in command of the Peshawar District during the absence of General Elles. Colonel Dempster acts for General Gaselee in command of the Punjab Frontier Force, with temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Captains Anderson, Cave, and Thacker and Lieutenants Dickson, Roddy, and Brooke, all of the Commissariat Department, have been recalled from leave at Home.

Lieutenant Broughton, R. E., is transferred from the Calcutta to the Bombay section of the Indian Marine Mining Company.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE NIGHT ATTACK.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 17.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Serai, 16th September, and Ingat Kili, 15th September, 2 p.m., says:—A determined attack was made last night on the Camp of the 2nd Brigade. Firing began at 8-15 p.m. on the face of the Camp, occupied by the Guides Infantry. At 10 o'clock there was a lull, but at 10-30 heavy firing re-commenced on the face, occupied by the 38th Dogras and 35th Sikhs. Brigadier-General Jeffrey proceeded thither to direct the fire. The attack continued until 2-15 a.m., when the enemy retired, carrying their dead. As soon as it was light a Squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, under Captain Cole, started in pursuit and came upon the enemy at the foot of the hill, killing eleven. There was a disproportionate loss among the British officers due to the fact that they walked about without cover, conducting the defence, while the men were protected in the shelter trenches. In consequence of the attack the Column will operate up the Matelai Valley instead of joining the 3rd Brigade at Nawaga's.

Lieutenant Harrington, condition is critical.

Later in the attack on the Camp, last night by a large number of Mamunds and Salarzais heavy firing continued for hours. The enemy was everywhere repulsed.

Sarai, 17th September (Inayet Kila, 15th.—In the attack, last night, the enemy were extremely well armed, and creeping along various nullahs gained positions, whence a most galling fire was delivered. Everyone was directed to avail themselves of cover, but the necesity of sending messages involved exposure, principally of the officers, resulting in the losses already reported.

Captain Tomkins and Lieutenant Bailey were buried, this morning, with military honours. Lieutenant Harrington's condition is practically hopeless, a bullet having penetrated the brain. Great regret is felt by the whole force at the loss of the gallant and popular officers.

Advance will be resumed to-morrow to the head of the Valley, and chastisement will be inflicted on the tribesmen. All is quiet at present, except for a few ineffective shots. Sir Bindon Blood has ordered another Squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers to join the Brigade, as the Cavalry have been used to such effect to-day that they will be welcome. Many strange escapes are recorded. Further supplies have been ordered up, and the Brigade will be provisioned till the 27th.

Later information states that the firing was continued at intervals during the night.

The Cavalry start at 6 a.m.

THE ATTACK ON FORT GULLISTAN.

FURTHER DETAILS.

GALLANTRY OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Hangu, 16th September.—Further details of the attack on Fort Gullistan:—On the morning of the 12th instant the enemy appeared in large numbers in Khanki, and Lieutenant Pratt being sent with 20 men to cut them off, the enemy turned off and attacked Saraghari. At noon the enemy appeared with five standards. The Officer Commanding filled up the water-tanks, and put the garrison on allowance of three seers, and wrote to the General Officer, Commanding for help. At 4-30 a.m., the enemy closed on the horn-work, began firing from ten yards, wounding several, and continuing the fire all night. On the morning of the 13th the enemy closed on the walls, and planted their standards all round. They were strongly reinforced, and are elated by the fall of the Saraghari post. Havildar Kala Singh volunteered with 16 men to capture the standard, fifty yards off in a Sangar. He charged the Sangar, under heavy fire with bayonet, and found the enemy 300 strong; so the party lay down and opened fire from six yards. Ten sepoys were wounded, and the party fell back. Havildar Sanda Sing with 10 men voluntarily offered to help, and the whole party made a dash with a bayonet for the standards, and took the Sangar, drove the enemy back, and captured the standards. Three men of the reinforcement were wounded, and on return it was discovered that one wounded man had been left behind, and three sepoys, of whom one had previously been wounded, dashed out to bring him in. Subadar Dewan Singh with two sepoys, also aided, and the garrison was greatly encouraged by this dashing exploit. The Officer Commanding then got through a letter for help to Fort Lockhart. On the pretence of asking leave for surrender, the Afridis having offered to spare the lives of British officers if all the forts were given up by evening, the enemy closed all round, and kept up a heavy fire, several casualties occurring among the officers and men, who were at their posts for 30 hours continuously. The enemy kept up the fire all night but, at 7 p.m., the garrison saw a Field Battery in the Miranzai Valley firing on the enemy, and were much encouraged. The men were on duty all night on the 14th, and at 8 a.m. next morning, the garrison heard distinct firing, and the enemy began to close in. At noon Saraghari was shelled by the relieving force, and Fort of Gulistan relieved. The strength of the Garrison was: Major C. H. Des. Voeux, Commanding; Lieutenant H. R. E. Pratt; Surgeon-Captain C. B. Pratt; and 165 Rifles, 36th Sikhs, besides Mrs. Des-Voeux, four children, and two nurses.

Major Des Vouex led the defence with untiring courage and cheerfulness, and was well backed up by Lieutenant Pratt, the Medical Officer, assisted by Miss Mcgrah, who attended and nursed the wounded under continuous heavy fire.

THE ATTACK IN THE RAMBOT PASS.

THE OFFENDING TRIBESMEN PUNISHED HEAVILY.

The attack on General Jeffrey's Camp as avenged yesterday by a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers under Captain Cole, sent out by General Jeffrey. The squadron overtook the Mamud and Galarzai gathering near the Hills, and inflicted a crushing defeat, killing 21, the loss on our side being only one horse killed, and another wounded.

General Blood has effected a junction with General Jeffrey's column at Jmaystkills, about half-way between Nawagai and the Rambot Pass. The latter position has already been seized, and as the hearsman of the Valley beyond it has come in to make submission and surrender arms. There is nothing to oppose the further advance southwards up to the bed of the Manai Pass, twelve miles distant, where the Mulla is reported to have collected a small gathering.

General Meikle John's Brigade reaches Panjkora to-day, and will keep the line of communication open behind via Malakand.

PLAGUE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SIND DECLARED FREE.

Despite the diminishing temperature, plague in the Deccan districts of Bombay is decreasing considerably, the last few days having fallen to about 150.

A notification in to-days *Gazette* declares the whole of Sind free from plague and withdraws the restrictions on the railways communicating with the Punjab and other parts of India.

All is quiet in both the Upper and Lower Kurram Valley where telegraphic communication is completely restored.

WITH THE SECOND BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BUDNI, NEAR PESHAWAR, SEPT. 12.

My last letter to you was from Jamrud, but I am thankful to say that we have left that very warm spot, and are now in camp here, under orders to march to Shabkadr in the early hours of the morning. This is an ideal place for a camp—we are encamped in a beautiful meadow land with a river running behind, as green fields and green crops all round, and away in the distance are the huge Himalayas—the whole presenting a most picturesque scene. The mornings and evenings are now getting delightfully cool, the nights being most enjoyable. The sun is still hot in the middle of the day, and the breeze dies away about midday, so we have four unpleasant hours during the day.

As you can imagine we are all tired of sitting still and waiting in camp doing nothing. However, we have got our orders to march to Shabkadr in the early hours. We stay there a day, discard all but the most necessary of kit, and start our expedition to the Mohmand country. General Elles is already at Shabkadr, and so are the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General MacGregor. The first Brigade, under General Westmacott, are going to be the leading Brigade, and will be collected at Shabkadr to-morrow. The 28th Bombay Pioneers are in the first Brigade, and should the Mohmands show resistance, they ought to see any fighting there is to be seen. The Imperial Service Troops: The Patiala regiment passed this camp a couple of days ago, and a very fine corps they looked. They were in great spirits as they marched along, and the troops cheered them as they passed. I have not much news to tell you. I rode into Peshawar this morning to collect the latest information, but did not gather much news there. The Afridis seem to be divided into two parties. The Maliks of the clans are trying to persuade them not to rise, while the Mullahs go about from clan to clan, trying to incite the people to rise, promising them help of arms, ammunition, and money from Kabul. At the large Jirgah, held at Tirah, last Thursday, all the elder Afridis advocated coming to terms with the Government, while the younger blood were all for fighting, but no definite plan of action was settled. They are greatly alarmed at the prospect of such a large expedition to Tirah, and they are already sending away their womenkind and children, so it seems as though they mean to dispute our invasion of their country to the utmost of their power. They are very fine fighting tribe, and if they collect their full fighting strength, which is 23,900, will give us a good deal of trouble before we eventually arrive at Tirah. If the Orakzais join them they can produce 25,000 more fighting men, but there is one thing very certain—history has repeated itself many times and is bound to do so again. These tribes cannot combine. The small clans fight among themselves over apparent trifles, whereas the idea of two big tribes, like the Afridis and the Orakzais operating together for any length of time is considered by people acquainted with Frontier matters to be impossible. At present our chief interest is the Mohmand tribe, and the general opinion is that we are going into their country in such strength that they will not make any opposition—though they may show fight from sheer desperation when they see their houses burned, their crops destroyed, their granaries and stores used for supplying the wants of our force.

The health of the troops in our force is very good. Yesterday afternoon we had a Bumble-puppy Gymkhana, commencing with an obstacle race for Native troops. The Bombay Pioneers carried off 1st and 3rd prizes; a Mountain Battery driver winning the second. Then came a race for the gunners of the Mountain Battery. This was followed by a flat race for the officers' chargers of the Brigade. This was won by Mr. Wellesley's well-known racing pony, "Red-head." The next event on the programme was

THE "HADDAH MULLAH" CUP,

a cup which the winner has to extract out of the Mullah when we catch him. Mr. Wigram, of the Pioneers, on his well-known polo-pony, had secured first prize and will have the pleasure of getting the Mullah's Cup.

The last event, "The Mad Fakir's Purse," was a Steeple chase over about a mile course with two water jumps—and a hurdle. Mr. Wigram won this race as well on the same pony. Another event was to have been a tug-of-war. The Bombay Pioneers team challenged any team in the Brigade, but no one accepted the challenge. But it gave us a merry afternoon, and the troops some amusement. The cheery little Gurkhas organise swimming races in the river all day long, and have great diving-matches and swimming races. Along the road to Shabkadr an endless string of camels, laden with provisions, etc., is passing all day long. We are taking up 1,500 camels up for Sir Bindon Blood's Brigade alone, and the number that we each have for our own regiments and brigades is terrific. Truly the transport of a large force in the Field is worth seeing.

The two field hospitals, which have been mobilised in Bombay, No. 25 British and No. 64 Native, will leave here for Umballa on Monday evening.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

Public Works Department.—Captain Tomlins, R. E., is granted nine months' sick leave.

Finance Department.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson officiates as Comptroller of Indian Treasuries vice Mr. Ray, granted privilege leave.

Revenue and Agriculture Department.—Veterinary Captain Morgan, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, is granted two months' privilege leave from 1st October.

Foreign Department.—The officiating appointment of Captain Baldovino as Acting Italian Consul, Bombay, during the absence of Signor Massari, is recognised.

Military Department.—Second Lieutenants Hitchins, Maxwell, Milward, Burke, Barnes, Sargent, Heath, Percy-Smith, and Mosse, of the British Unattached List, are posted to Bombay.

In consequence of the retirement of Honorary Captain Lawson, Bombay Public Works, Honorary Lieutenant Potts get his Captaincy.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Lyon is promoted Assistant Commissary. Conductor Walker receives honorary rank of Lieutenant and Sub-Conductor Taylor is promoted Conductor.

Marine Department.—Sub-Lieutenant Bingham and Wadlam are appointed Assistant Surveyors, Marine Survey of India.

Foreign Department.—Captain Deckeley magistrate, Abu, is granted furlough for one year and 21 days.

Consequent on the reversion of Colonel Mockler to Military Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Lock is confined as Resident at Turkish Arabia. Mr. C. Colvin is confirmed as additional Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States; and Lieutenant-Colonel Sadler is appointed Political Agent, Second Class.

Military Department.—Of the Surgeon-Lieutenants just passed out of the Army Medical School, Surgeon-Lieutenant Murray is posted to Bengal; Anderson to the Punjab; Hutchinson and Marjoribanks to Bombay; and Fenton, Dredge, and Knox to Madras.

The reorganisation scheme into class squadrons and Class Companies for the Hyderabad Contingent, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Colonel Skinner is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 17.

There were 25 cases and 14 deaths round about Poona, of which 7 cases and 3 deaths occurred in Poona City; and 4cases and one death in the Cantonment; 5 cases and 4 deaths in Kirkee; and one case and 3 deaths in Ghorpuri.

Two cases occurred among the 2nd Grenadiers; also one among the 19th Bombay Infantry.

POONA SEGREGATION CAMP.

Government have sanctioned the retention of the Native Mountain Battery lines at Poona as a segregation camp for the families of the 2nd Bombay Lancers until all danger of plague be over.

THE BOMBAY PORT OFFICER.

Commander Wilson, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted twelve months' furlough. Commander Finney, Acting Port Officer Karachi, will officiate during his absence.

THE NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

THE Royal Western India Golf Tournament began on Monday this week, and so far has been an immense success. The visitors are more numerous one than has been the case for some years, and the residents are abounding in hospitality. Every one in the station has one or more visitors staying with them, and the concensus of opinion amongst visitors is that they could not possibly have been more hospitably entertained. The residents also are this season entering freely for most events. This is very sporting of them, as most, if not all, of them have their official duties to attend to; and to play two rounds of golf in the morning, then away to office work during the day and back to the links for another round in the afternoon, is trying work. It is not the same with visitors, who are, mostly all, able to make a complete holiday of "the week." All the more honor therefore to the residents that they throw themselves so heartily into the sport, thereby enabling the visitors to have such a good time of it. The enthusiasm this season seems to be in a great measure due to Mr. Shewan, Judge of Nasik, who is a true sportsman, and a real golfer of the first order, and who, until the arrival of Mr. Pechey, from Bombay, on Wednesday, after his recent attack of fever, was, "facile princeps," the best man on the links. Of course Mr. Shewan is ably supported by the other residents, but he seems to infuse his own spirit of keenness into them all. The consequence is, in vulgar parlance, that things "chel." Mr. Pechey is now running Mr. Shewan very close for the championship. He has already done the lowest record for the round of nine holes, viz., the most excellent score of 40, which is hardly likely to be beaten, and which should secure him the silver medal. He has also, so far, tied with Mr. Shewan for the gold medal, which is the best of four scratch rounds in competitions, but this has not been finally decided yet, as the matches have not yet all been played off, and Mr. Shewan with his steady and careful play may yet carry off the coveted prize. Pechey has now been put behind scratch, which may handicap him slightly in winning the remaining cups, which have yet to be played off, but as he is only mulcted to the extent of two strokes, there are many who think he will still be equal to this occasion. Fischer, of Bombay, is another player who has come remarkably to the front, and is now entered as "scratch." This is his first tournament in Nasik. The old well-known scratch players, such as Dr. Macdonald, of Bombay, Fraser, and Penny, of Naggore, Fry, of Poona, and Wroughton, of Bandora, have not done so well as in former years, but there is yet time, and they may perhaps still come to the front. The various winners and their scores have been sent to you from day to day by wire, and there is little to be added except that the final result will be sent to you in due course. Jacob, of Manmar, is a promising player, and bids fair in time to be in the front rank. As already wired you, the weather conditions have been most favourable. The climate at this season of the year in Nasik can hardly be excelled in any part of the Presidency. The great feature this season is the alteration of the links, which is almost universally approved of. The new hole, called the "short hole," or, by acclamation, the "quarry hole," is a true sporting hazard. It is, as its name implies, only a short hole, the distance being only 80 yards but, to negotiate it properly one has to carry not only the quarry, but a nullah of running water intervening between the quarry and the hole, and the two combined make an excellent hazard. Captain Chamier, R.A., of Bombay, who is up here on leave, has kindly undertaken the duties of honorary secretary, pro tem, and to his courtesy, urbanity, and hard work, for his duties are really almost "hard labor," are due in a very great measure the undoubted success of the tournament.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Bass, Rev and Mrs J C	Lely, Mrs and Miss
Bed, Col and Mrs A W	Loch, Mrs and infant
Bissett, Col Sir W W and Lady	Love, Mr F R
Blair, Miss	Leigh Lye, Rev S
Baker, Surg Major R F	Mainwaring, Mr and Mrs
Bolmon, Miss	Marshall, Mr
Bradley, Mr and Mrs	Maples, Mr and Mrs J R
Bryant, Mr and Mrs F B	Newborn, Mr C
Chart, Mrs and 3 daughters	Norman, Mr, Mrs and family
Dallas, Mr A McCabe	Olivier, Major H D
Dickinson, Mr F	Oliver, Miss
Dum, Mr J W	Pannett, Mr and Mrs F S
Elworthy, Mr and Mrs H S	Pearson, Mr T W
Engradt, Mr E	Pembroke, Mr A G
Ewing, Mr J H	Pepys, Lieut W
Farthing, Miss	Ptoynter, Mr
Ferguson, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Rebsch, Mr S and son
Fistler, Miss	Richards, Lieut C H
Flynn, Mr	Roydell, Mr J E N
Franke, Mr W	Seabrook, Mrs
Glen, Mr D	Shaw, Mr Jones
Goard, Mr	Sladen, Capt D R
Hooper, Mr and Mrs	Stuttaford, Mr
Hopkirt, Mr W C	Talbot, Mr H F
Hartt, Mr W E	Thompson, Mr A
Hyde, Mr and Mrs	Westlake, Capt and Mrs
Isish Nye, Miss	Whiting, Mr J S
Jones, Mrs, Miss, and infant	Woodward, Mr and Mrs H

FOR BRINDISI.

Bruson, Miss A M	Oldham, Mrs W B
Coxe, Mr R K	Rehman, Mr M A
Das, Mr H	Ram, Mr Milki
Davur, Mr J D	Ray, Mr H
Keventer, Mr	Saindas, Mr B
Kirtan, Mr M F	Sawbery, Mr R B K
Knox, Mr K N	Scott, Lord Herbert
Mackenzie, Mr J Muir	Singh, Mr G
Nanda, Mr G D	Sunderdas, Mr
Nawez, Mr and Mrs	Werle, Mr J

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, AUG. 27.

WE have had a Plague of Earwigs. They have been everywhere; in the folds of cloaks; behind shutters; in the curtains; in the beds; on the walls; on the staircase; they crawl about the floors; they lurk within books; they drop out of flowers. The plague has lasted for a week; it is now, apparently, subsiding. The visitation is connected with the reaping of the corn, which leaves them exposed in the stubble by millions; then the wind blows them about into open windows. They are like white ants in being provided with small, almost invisible wings which drop off when they touch the ground. When one gets over a certain shrinking from these shiny, enterprising, irascible creatures, they become interesting. Their nippers cannot penetrate the human skin, but to a thinner cuticle they may be formidable; while the creature's readiness to use that weapon reminds one of the scorpion, which is certainly the handiest of all creatures to admonish a disturber that he can make himself respected. At this time of year, when, as Pater says, we enjoy "the opulence of decay," the earwig is at his best and most enjoyable. He feeds in the heavy seeds of sun-flowers; in the hollyhock; in the nasturtium; in the marigold. As for his habit of running up the valance in order to walk about on a broad, clean, white counterpane, it proves either that he aspires after civilisation because there are no counterpanes in the chinks of a garden railing or in the recesses of a sunflower—or that he remembers his origin and why he is called earwig by the Anglo-Saxon, and *perce-oreille* by the Frechman; and he instinctively expects to find a head, with two ears, for choice, upon the pillow.

It has often surprised the philosopher who reflects on Creation that insects never grow any bigger. Spiders we have as big as teacups; but suppose there were spiders as big as oxen. The earwig is never more than three-fourths of an inch long. Suppose an island where he was as big as an alligator. Wasps are a dangerous folk as it is. Suppose a country where wasps were as big as eagles. Prehistoric man had to battle with wild beasts. He managed to exterminate the biggest—the ichthyosaurus is no more—and to reduce the rest to small numbers, scattered about in mountains and the woods. Suppose, however, that instead of wolves and tigers and cobras, or in addition to these, he had had to fight creatures of the shape, and provided with the weapons, of the spider, the earwig, and the wasp, magnified a hundred-fold. Under these conditions, prehistoric man would never have become historic man. Or suppose that these creatures were suddenly to begin growing. Then one might look forward to reading the following extract from history.

"The first rumours of this wholly unexpected development in animated Nature came from New Mexico, on the plains of which it was reported by the Apache Indians that creatures never before seen were roaming about the mountains and plains in large and daily increasing numbers. They were described as of various forms; there were flat creatures, a kind of land alligators, provided with huge claws strong enough to crush a man's ribs, and with teeth and legs and feet of extraordinary power; they were of a ferocity unheard of, attacking everything that had life, and eating up all they attacked. They appeared like gigantic earwigs. There were also creatures of huge and unwieldy bulk on long legs, provided with sharp teeth and arms with which they could fight. There were long creatures with a hundred feet, the fore feet with arms and claws for fighting; there were flying creatures with wings twenty feet across, tails with a fiery dagger at the end, and teeth and claws like an eagle's. For a long time little credence was given to these reports, till from one village after another fugitives came running in mad with terror telling how these creatures—not together, for they fought with and devoured each other perpetually—were spreading in all directions, invading the townships, and literally eating up all the people who could not escape; all the cattle, pigs, and poultry, horses and dogs. Then men began to ask each other what these things meant. Yet still there was little terror felt in the towns; wild things do not attack towns. Then the fruit farmers came in with the news that swarms and countless hosts of these dreadful creatures, thirsty for human and for animal blood, were pouring down in all directions. . . . At last the people of San Francisco concerted hastily measures of defence; they pulled down suburbs and made an open place round the city; they put up barricades; they provided every man, woman, and child with weapons; they mounted cannon loaded with grape in every street; they got ready, in case of the worst, a fleet of steamers to carry them away. It was at San Francisco that the last stand was made before this countless hosts of creatures which marched along, fighting and devouring each other all the time, yet devouring and destroying everything before them. Even the rivers could not stop them, because they could swim. It was an awful time. The people in the city waited under arms; they had fire and steam, gunpowder, dynamite, electric aparatus, every conceivable weapon to repel the invading army. Alas! the fate of that doomed city is matter of history. The new creatures, this terrible and monstrous growth, made nothing of the barricades; they climbed up perpendicular walls or climbed down them; they poured in thousands upon the unfortunate citizens. It was in vain that they plied every weapon with courage and skill; in vain that they destroyed the enemy by thousands; in vain that the foul carcases of the huge and horrible spiders or the loathsome land alligators lay five feet deep in the streets; still more came. Still from the houses were heard the despairing shrieks of women and children; still from the Heavens above there rained upon them the monstrous wasps, attacking with claws, teeth, and the fiery venom of their sting. Before the ruthless advance of the land alligators and the monstrous spiders the men fell fast, were dragged into the horrible mass, were torn to pieces and devoured before the defenders' eyes. At last they gave way; they fled to the quay; they crowded on board, and they put to sea—all who were left. There was no more resistance. San Francisco was lost, the seaboard of the Pacific followed; finally the army of the creatures turned to the east and swept across the prairies. . . ."

For the rest, consult the history of Jonathan Munchausen, of Nantucket, the last surviving settlement of the New World. It was published in the year of our Lord 1567.

The duello has gone so completely out of our modes and manners of life and thought that it has ceased to be considered possible. It no longer occurs in the English novel. There is a duel in "Nicholas Nickleby," written when duels were still possible, though rare; no modern novelist would think of introducing a duel between two young Englishmen of the present day. Yet there are no signs whatever of the duel falling into discredit in France, Germany, Italy, or Spain. As for Russia, I do not know. Nor do I know whether the small nations—Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, Dutch, and Danes—still fight duels. Nor is the duel a sham in the former countries; on the contrary, it is a very real thing indeed, and most serious. Consider: a duel has many things to recommend it—as a method of encouraging courtesy, preventing insult, maintaining the honour of individuals and families—in short, of enforcing obedience to that unwritten code which we call honour. Everybody must remember hundreds of scandals which would never have happened had the persons concerned been certain of having to fight in consequence. On the other hand, the habit of duelling generates the bully; becomes a terror to peaceful men; may, and often does, end in the death of the innocent person. We may pay too much for the enforcement of the code of honour. In this country it is supposed that a club committee does something for the maintenance of such a code. It can—and often does—quietly request a member to take his name off; in such a case the offender, under the old state of things, would have had to fight, and very likely would have "winged" the offended person.

For instance, there is the story of Fighting Fitzgerald. I do not know how many duels that man fought; he was a Terror wherever he went, whether in Dublin or in London. Do you know the story of his election at Brooks's Club? Of course, there was not the smallest chance that he would be elected; he appeared at the club, however, on the day when the committee met, informed the head waiter that he was about to be made a member, and sat down to wait. When the committee arrived he sent up word that he was below waiting to be elected. Presently a message was brought down to him that he was blackballed; he rose, went up stairs, invaded the committee room, and asked if the news was true. Being informed that it was quite true, he went round the committee asking each member in turn if his had been a black ball; they were so terror stricken by the impudence of the bully that each in turn declared that he had put in a white ball. "There, gentlemen!" he said. "I knew there was some mistake. Let us pass the ballot box again." This was done, and he was unanimously elected. Of course, the committee should have called the waiters to turn him out; they should then have refused to fight him; in all public places he should have been cut dead; only in such a way was it possible to put down the bully; but public opinion never rose to that power of general consent. On this occasion Fitzgerald accepted his election; went downstairs; called for champagne; drank it, and never entered the club again.

The transformation of Woman shows itself in many ways, but in none more than in her change from a timid, weak creature, incapable of a long walk, with no muscles to speak of, into an athlete. Up and down every road she rides her bicycle, thinking nothing of a twenty-mile stretch; she plays cricket; she plays football—both practices inhuman and horrid in a girl; she plays golf; she haunts the gymnasium; and she swims. There was a time—the aged can remember it—when Woman bathed from a machine under an awning; she held tight to a rope; she screamed in two feet of water; she clutched hold of the bathing-woman; she bobbed; and she ran out again. Now she swims; she is not in the least afraid—why should she be?—of being seen in a bathing costume, which is dainty and becoming; she runs out of a tent high up on the shore unabashed; she sits down on the shingle unmindful of the world's eyes; she plunges into the water, aware of admiration; or she goes out in a boat with her brothers and dives off the stern into deep water, happy perhaps in the envy of the beholders. It is perfectly natural and perfectly right, and we think nothing of it. But the oldest inhabitant remembers; he recalls the awning and the rope, and the agonised screams in two foot water; and he blushes—not for the present Woman but for the Woman of his youth.

THE PRESIDENCY *VS.* PARSEES CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

THE return match between the Bombay Presidency and the Parsees was begun, to-day, on the Poona Gymkhana ground, under very favourable conditions, as far as the weather was concerned. The wicket was true enough, but somewhat lively—too much so in fact, to suit the majority of the bowlers. Punctually at 11-30 a.m., the Parsee captain having won the toss, the Parsees began their innings, with Pavri and Gagrat as their representatives. The Presidency bowling was taken charge of by Sinclair and Cheetham. Off the latter's first over, the Parsees opened their account with a 3 hit by Gagrat, but with the addition of another 2 to his score, the latter fell a victim to Sinclair, who bowled him off his pads. One wicket for 13 runs looked good, and when Mistry, who succeeded Gagrat was nicely taken by Lowis at "cover point," off Sinclair's bowling, the Presidency could find no cause for complaint. D. E. Mody, the next comer, after compiling 5, was prettily taken by Hall, who was "long stopping!" close in to the wickets. As the fall of this, the third wicket, the score stood 48, when Bapasola joined Pavri. The scoring now became somewhat lively, until Pavri who had batted well for his 29, was caught by Ireland off Browne. Four wickets for 58 was encouraging enough for the Presidency, but when Daruwala was neatly stumped by Sprott, off Sinclair's bowling, before he could make more than a single, and the fifth wicket fell for 59, there was much rejoicing among the select few. In the meanwhile Bapasola had not been idle, and when Kanga joined him, the Presidency fielders were kept well on the move. This partnership proved a very paying one for the Parsees, as before Kanga—who brought the score of his side up to the century mark, by a hit for two—could be parted from his companion, 53 runs had been added to the score. A pretty a piece of fielding as was seen during the day, signalled the retirement of Kanga. The latter drove a ball hard to Sinclair at "cover point," but before he could get the other wicket, the ball had been returned to Sprott, who had the bails off before Kanga could get home. Raja fell a victim to Cheetham. as Hall caught him off the latter's bowling. Raja shared with Bhruch, the distinction of being one of the only two men on his side who failed to score, as off Cheetham's first over after lunch, he was well taken by Hall behind the wickets. R.E. Mody then partnered Bapasola and runs began to come rather slowly but surely, until Bapasola created a diversion by driving Cheetham to the boundary for 4. In the very next over Sinclair had a ball returned to him by Mody, which he failed to hold. A single off Cheetham then brought the score up to 140, while another drive off the same bowler increased Bapasola's score by 4. With his very next ball, however, Cheetham got his revenge, by displacing Bapasola's bails. At the fall of this wicket, the "telegraph board" showed 147, of which the outgoing batsman claimed 59. With the exception of a chance, which he gave before he had made ten runs, Bapasola's innings was almost a faultless one. His defence was as careful, as his hitting was vigorous. A cut for 4 by Mody, off Sinclair, brought the score up to 150. The addition of another 4 to the total, saw Sinclair relinquish the ball to Deas. Mody cut this bowler to the boundary for 4, and a few minutes later, Writer was given out "l.b.w." to an appeal from Cheetham. The fall of the tenth wicket, which was Barucha's, cost the Presidency nothing, and the Parsee innings closed for 161. At 3-40 p.m., after the usual intermission of ten minutes, Cheetham and Browne faced the bowling of Pavri and Barucha. In Pavri's first "over" Browne drove that bowler to leg for 3, while Cheetham cut him for the same amount. About this time an epidemic of "maiden overs" set in, as seven of them were bowled in succession, before Cheetham got Barucha away to leg for 4. A display of another spell of patience on Cheetham's part, was followed by that player making a drive off Pavri to the "off" for 4. Mistry relieved Pavri when the score stood at 15, and the change seemed to have the desired effect, as the former got Cheetham's wicket in a very lucky manner, Cheetham having played the ball on to his wicket. How carefully Browne and Cheetham had been playing, may be learnt from the fact that it took these batsmen just forty minutes to make 15 runs. On Wood joining Browne, another period of "maidens" set in, until the former got Mistry away into the slips, for 4. This stroke sent the ball dangerously near Daruwalla's fingers. Woods' next performance was to drive Mistry to the "on" for 4, while Browne credited himself with the same number a moment later, off the same bowler. With the score at 30, Writer relieved Mistry. The change cost Browne his wicket as the latter's bowler in his first over, got an "l. b. w." decision against him. Browne's 13 runs were the result of careful and patient batting. When Ireland joined Woods, the play for a while became somewhat tame, until the latter, who had been waiting for his chance, drove the indefatigable Barucha to the boundary for 4. At 40, Bapasola took Barucha's place, Woods soon after cut Writer for 3, while Ireland put the same bowler away for a brace. Later, Woods' cut Bapasola, twice in succession for 2 each time, and "slipped" him in the same "over" for another 2. In Bapasola's next "over," Ireland was taken at "point" by Daruwalla. Woods' wicket was the next to fall, as Bapasola took him off Pavri's bowling. Hall and Fairfax were the next partners, but before the former could score, he fell to a catch off Pavri's bowling. Fairfax's venture was almost as unprofitable, since his contribution amounted only to a brace of runs before Bapasola clean bowled him. The partnership of Deas and Lowis was not dissolved when the bell rang, while it might be added that both these batsmen were doing well at the call of time. The game will be renewed to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

LATER.

On the resumption of the game, the two Presidency not-outs went in, shortly followed by the remaining three to bat, closing the innings for the Presidency with 91 runs. The Parsees went in for their second venture, and closed their innings for 343 runs. The game will be resumed the next morning.

Scores:—

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Pavri, c Ireland, b Browne	29	b Lowis	69
Gagrat, b Sinclair	5	b Cheetham	28
Mistry, c Lowis, b Sinclair	5	c Ireland, b Cheetham	95
D E Mody, c Hall, b Sinclair	6	b Deas	7
Bapasola, b Cheetham	59	c Browne, b Deas	61
Daruwalla, st Sprott, b Sinclair	1	b Cheetham	6
Kanga, run out	26	b Deas	12
Raja, c Hall, b Cheetham	0	c and b Deas	2
R E Mody, not out	18	c Sangster, b Deas	27
Writer, l-b w Cheetham	1	not out	5
Bharucha, b Cheetham	0	c Cheetham, b Deas	0
Extras	11	Extras	33
Total	161	Total	343

1 for 13, 2 for 25, 3 for 48, 4 for 58, 5 for 59, 6 for 112, 7 for 113 8 for 147, 9 for 161, 10 for 161.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	NO B.	W.
Cheetham	32.2	8	61	0	4
Sinclair	32	13	47	0	4
Browne	8	1	24	1	1
Deas	2	3	13	0	0

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Browne, l-b-w Mistry	12
Cheetham, b Mistry	10
Woods, c Bapasola, b Pavri	23
Ireland, c Daruwalla, b Bapasola	8
Fairfax, b Bapasola	2
Hall, c Bapasola, b Pavri	0
Deas, b Bapasola	11
Lowis	15
Sangster, c Bharucha, b Writer	0
Sprott, not out	0
Sinclair, b Bapasola	0
Extras	9
Total	91

1 for 15, 2 for 32, 3 for 55, 4 for 55, 5 for 57, 6 for 57.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pavri	15	7	20	2
Bharucha	20	12	15	0
Mistry	9	5	17	2
Writer	5	1	8	0
Bapasola	8	3	10	2

THE Lahore paper writes:—"Rumour hath it that the next outbreak at Murree has been fixed for the 15th instant, the enemy having partially recovered from the losses inflicted in the last engagement. Their casualties in the street fighting were one man stuck with a bayonet, and another missed by a bullet. Our troops reserved their fire until they were obstructed in the exercise of purveyance. On our side there were several women frightened. It is not proposed to employ any European troops in the next campaign, and the danger to both sides will thus be considerably decreased. In fact it is hoped that the night will pass with no more serious consequences than the inevitable attempts at witticism in the newspapers."

HERE, says the *Rangoon Times*, is an improvement on the snake and bicycle story from Madras. It comes from Egypt:—"A party of cyclists were touring along the bank of the Nile, when one of them came to grief over what looked like a log of wood. The obstacle, however, was really a crocodile, which at once snapped at the assailant, narrowly missing the cyclist and getting a good hold of the pneumatic tyre. As a crocodile's teeth are as sharp as needles, the tyre punctured in several places. The air rushed out with a whizz and nearly blew the crocodile's tongue down his throat and the top of his jaw off. He was so scared by the unusual sensation that he made straight for the river without delay." Fish stories are not in it with cycle yarns. But this has been told very many times before.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE "POONA VAIBHAV" CASE.

AN ABORTIVE TRIAL.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

AFTER a hearing occupying two days, the trial of Messrs. Kelkar and Parandikar for sedition ended at half-past six last night in a disagreement of the Jury, and the case will have to be re-tried. The reaction following on the excitement caused by the Tilak trial limited interest in the proceedings to a remarkable degree. During the day the gallery was almost untenanted save by a few policemen, while even the limited accommodation on the platform of the Court was larger than was needed, several of the chairs being unoccupied until late in the afternoon. Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, at Poona, identified the original translation of the offending article, as having been found on searching the press, and they were put in. Narayen C. Vhide, the printer of the "Vaibhav," gave evidence to show that the first accused was the editor, and the second accused the manager of the paper in April last. Kelkar was then living at Talegaon, and sent the MS. of his articles to Parandikar, through the post. He informed Mr. Lang that the circulation of the paper was about 1,100. The paper was stopped on account of the plague, in April, and recommenced in June. Mr. Anderson elicited from the witness some facts which threw an interesting light upon the moderate cost of running a low class vernacular paper. He said that out of his salary of Rs. 60 per mensem, the second accused had to provide compositors and every expense connected with the printing of the paper. There were two compositors, one pressman, and the men who worked the types, besides one or two boys to distribute the paper. Witness was paid Rs. 13 per month by the first accused, whose whole staff thus cost him Rs. 73 per mensem. Things being thus economically managed, Kelkar, although living only about 25 miles off, at Talegaon, did not visit the press more than about once in three or four months. Mr. Anderson asked the witness whether there was not great unrest and fear at Poona while the Plague Committee was in existence, but he warily replied "I heard people say so." Beyond this witness would not go, and consequently he was allowed to leave the box. Varnan R Gholap deposed to leasing the press where the "Vaibhav" is printed, to the second accused for Rs. 15 per mensem.

That closed the evidence for the prosecution and Mr. Anderson put in and read the Poona Plague Rules. He then produced the Plague Blue Book which had been the subject of so much argument on the previous day, and pleaded to be allowed to put in the telegrams and letters which Lord Sandhurst sent both to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in January last, stating that compulsory segregation would lead to a wholesale exodus, and that the people would rather die in their houses than go to hospital. The learned counsel on the other side had described a statement of the same kind made by accused as disloyal. Mr. Anderson's ground for making the application was to get in an admission of the state of public feeling respecting the plague. The Judge pointed out that this could not be regarded as an admission by the Crown for the purposes of this case. He was very doubtful whether they book ought to be admitted, but if the Advocate-General did not object, he thought it might be put in for the purpose only of showing the public feeling. Mr. Lang raised no objection and the letters and telegrams were put in and read. The Judge also intimated that although there was a doubt in the matter he would allow the petitions of the Deccan and Anjuman Sabhas to be read as an evidence of the state of public feeling. The foreman said the jury were satisfied on that point by the evidence they had heard, but his Lordship advised them to hear the petitions, which were, thereupon, read by Mr. Anderson. Mr. Lang then put in the proclamation issued by Mr. Rand, last March, asking that complaints against the soldiers should be sent the same day as the alleged offences occurred to the Plague Committee.

The first accused then made a statement to the effect that the articles for which he was being tried were not written with any seditious intent, but because of the oppressive character of the plague preventative measures as carried out at Poona, and the panic in the city thereby caused. He was proceeding to refer to some extracts he held in his hand from other papers when he was informed by the Judge that he could not do more than make an explanation in relation to the evidence before the Court. Kelkar thereupon said that he deemed it to be his duty, as an editor of a paper, to bring to the notice of Government the state of affairs, so that Government might make a *bundabast*, which would end this feeling of disapprobation. His "short" statement went into other particulars, and he further alleged that the article on the murder of Mr. Rand was not in any way ironical. It was written "in a plain manner and with a simple mind." He quite understood that it was due to Mr. Rand's energetic action that the plague in Poona was suppressed, and there was no reason for him to write of him in a malicious way. He had edited the *Vaibhav* for seventeen years, and had not written a single article calculated to cause disaffection; the subjects he generally dealt with in his paper were either religious or social, but whenever he found ill-feeling existed he considered it his duty to bring that to the notice of Government. The second accused Parandikar denied responsibility for the contents of the *Vaibhav*. His only connection with it was that he printed it by contract. Narayen Vhide was the manager, and all the letters were opened and dealt with by him.

Mr. Lang then summed up the evidence for the prosecution. He said the first prisoner admitted writing the three articles, and there could be no question as to his liability under section 124 A. The jury had the articles before them, and the learned Advocate would not read them over again. The second accused was equally liable under the section. No doubt there was good deal of excitement in Poona at the time, but the articles were not a legal or genuine representation of the measures of Government, but were calculated to excite disaffection against the Government. The jury would remember the questions that had been put with regard to the measures of Government. No doubt the article was intended to cause disaffection. It could not be brought under the explanation to section 124 A. Instead of sending any representation to Government, the accused disseminated to the 1,000 or 1,200 readers of his paper such a disapprobation of the measures of Government as was certainly calculated to excite disaffection. The learned counsel felt sure the jury would see nothing in the article of the 27th February favourable to the prisoner or to his loyalty to the Government. With regard to the telegrams of Lord Sandhurst, Mr. Lang said they were sent at a time when there was very great excitement among the people, when the prisoner and other public writers should have taken very cure as to what they sent forth to the world toexcite disaffection against the Government.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said that they would have to consider and deal with the measure of liberty to be allowed to the Press at a time of such panic. The plague measures were drastic and oppressive, that there was a great out cry in the city. The learned councel found no fault with the measures adopted by Government. The memorials of the Deccan Sabha were respectful representations to the plague committee, and asked them to do as they were doing things in Bombay. They said in Bombay native sepoys, who were acquainted with native manners and customs, were employed, and that they should be similarly employed in Poona. This was, all the difference they asked to be made in the plague measures. The jury all knew that Journey Atkins was a very good fellow, who did all his work manfully in a rollicking good honour; but he never respected the rank of any native gentleman, whether he be a pensioned Deputy Collector and Magistrate, or a Sirdar, or other high dignitary. This was, Mr. Anderson said, a most important case for the freedom of the Press; and he could not do better than read to the jury the remarks of Lord Fitzgerald in the case against Sullivan. He invited the jury to deal with the case in a free, and liberal spirit; to view the articles in a spirit of freedom, and not take a narrow view. Under section 124 A writers were entitled to make any comment, however unfair, so long as they did not create such disaffection as might subvert the lawful authority of Government. If the prisoner tried to produce only manliness in his countryman, and to stiffen their backs against any excess of authority, he should be protected by the explanation to the section. If the jury found that the man had no intention to subvert the lawful authority of Government, he would be innocent. He received with a relief his lordship's decision to exclude the evidence he had got, on behalf of the defence, to show the distress which prevailed among the native inhabitants of Poona at the plague measures. All that the prisoner or any other critic did, in criticising the plague measures, was to ask the authorities to alleviate the distress by altering the system, or by watching it more closely than they did. To a native, and a high caste native, it was a very serious thing, indeed, to have his cook-rooms and God-rooms invaded by the soldiers composing the search party. That was being done even so late as the 20th April 1897. It might have been absolutely necessary to do so or unavoidable, but this did not prevent the citizens from giving free expressions to their grievances. The case of Mr. Dixit was quoted as being in point. This was not a solitary case; there were many like it occurring daily. Seeing such excessive misery, such distress around him, the prisoner, said the learned counsel, was justified in using excessive language in the articles with which he was charged. What the prisoner had written was an appeal to Government to relieve the distress that prevailed. With regard

to the last article, Mr. Anderson said it was only a sort of general dissertation on the well-accepted proposition that the strength of a Government lies in the good-will of its subjects, and that it should do nothing to alienate that good-will. It was an appeal to the Government, and not an appeal to the people. Even if the writer had gone further and said to Government with a loyal intention, if you do not alter the system, the people might some day turn against you and help themselves, even then, Mr. Anderson said, there was nothing disloyal. This man had been writing for seventeen years, and yet with the most strenuous exertions, be it said to the credit of the man's loyalty, Government had not been able to find more than these three articles to which they took exception. Mr. Anderson claimed this article as one of the most intense moderation. The learned counsel referred, in illustration of his remark, to the letter written by Mrs. Birdwood in which she related the story of her dhobee who said that he had taken his baby to the hospital, and that he had seen them kill it. In writing these articles the accused made an appeal to Government, and called upon the leading citizens to be manly and stay in the city to relieve the sufferings of their fellowmen, and not run away. Mr. Sathe, whom the learned counsel called the "sedition-hunter," said that the sympathy expressed by the writer for Mr. Rand was ironical. When questioned closely, Mr. Sathe found it very difficult to disclose the irony, and gave the most trumpery reasons for his belief that the sentiments were ironical. Mr. Anderson urged that the article was a most generous article. He asked them to say that the three articles were written in a fair and honest spirit, although written by an indignant writer.

His lordship commenced the summing up at 4-40 p. m., saying that the evidence was not voluminous, and that he could sum it up in a comparatively short time consistent with the importance of the case. His lordship described the relative position and responsibity of the two prisoners. The [jury] had first to consider whether the writer of the [article] had the intention to excite hatred or ill-will against the Government. The object of the [expl]anation to the section was to protect fair, honest journalism; but disapprobation was to be confined to certain limits. A man must not try to excite hatred or ill-will against the Government. In considering the articles, the jury should consider whether the writer was merely condemning a measure of Government fairly and honestly, or was the trying to do a piece of mischief? In considering such articles, the jury should look to the times and circumstances surrounding them, and to the state of public feeling. No doubt therewas a tremendous feeling of irritation among the people, and there was great suffering and excitement. It was the natural outcome of the situation. The jury must bear in minp how very little it would take, at a time when men's minds were excited, to stir them up to hate the Government. So that after all the chief thing to look to was the man's intention. He must have known the excited state of men's feelings, and must have known that a single inflammatory article would excite hatred and ill-will against the Government. His lordship then referred to the incriminiting articles and drew the jury's attention to the material portions thereof. The prosecution said that the prisoners must have known now very little stirring up would inflame the minds of the people, irritated as they were at sepuration from their wives and children and their removal to the plague hospitals. On the other hand, the defence alleged that the writer merely made an appeal to the Government to alleviate the distress of the people. His lordship told the jury to balance betwoed the two. If the jury belived that the writer had no intention to excite hatred or ill-will against the Government, the prisoner ought to have the benefit. On the tother hand, the prosecution alleged that the writer, knowing that the public mind was free-disposed to be inflamed by the slightest cause, must have known that he was likely by his article to cause mischief and to create disaffection to the Government. His lordship said he would put before the jury the view of the prosecution and that of the defence, without himself putting forward his own view. Referring to the article about Mr. Rand, his lordship said the whole appeared to be a string of sneers against Mr. Rand; but the jury must not allow this article to act to the prejudice of the accused. After referring to all the articles his lordship said there was no doubt that the writer had the intention to excite disapprobation, but it was for the jury to say if he had exceeded the due limits, and had brought himself withen the provisions of section 124 A.

His lordship concluded his summing up a few minutes before 6 p.m., when the jury retired to consider their verdict. They returned into court at 6-25 p.m., that is in, about half an hour, the foreman intimating to the Clerk of the Crown that the jury were unable to agree, and were divided by five against four. As there was no chance of their coming to an agreement his lordship discharged them.

The court adjurned at 6-30 p.m., till 11 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The following is a detailed account of the proceedings:—

At 11 o'clock, yesterday, Mr. Justice Strachey and the same Special Jury resumed the hearing of the second of the State prosecutions against Shunker Viswanath Kelkar and Sakharam Gopal Purandikar, the publisher and printer respectively of the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper, who were charged with having, on the 11th April 1897, excited or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, by publishing in Bombay, in the issue of the paper of the 11th April 1897, certain articles; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson, with Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Kirtane, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, foreman.

Mr. S. J. David	Mr. W. F. O'Donoughue
Mr. W. H. Reid	Mr. J. F. N. Graham
Mr. J. P. Howarth	Mr. Hormusjee E. Banaji
Mr. L. Peony	Mr. Silas Benjamin

Further evidence was called for the prosecution. Mr. James Guider, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I am Assistant Superintendent of Police at Poona. On the 28th July last, under the authority of a warrant from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, I searched the office of the *Vijianand* Press at Poona, and found these seven MSS. They are the MSS of the articles, the subject of this charge.

EVIDENCE OF THE OFFICE CLERK.

Narayen Chintamon Vaid, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I am a clerk in the *Poona Vaibhav* office. I am a clerk in the employ of the first accused, who is the owner of the paper. I was in his employ in April last. The press belongs to Gholap. The second accused, who has hired the press, was the manager of the press. I was first employed at the end of November 1895. The paper was printed at the *Vijianand* press. The first prisoner paid the second Rs. 60 a month for the printing of the paper. The first prisoner lived at Tullegaum. He used to send the articles by post from Tullegaum.(Is shewn the MSS of the article in question.) This looks like his handwriting. The articles were sent to my address by post. On receiving the articles, I made them over to the manager, the second prisoner. At first the paper used to be sent to the agent in Bombay for distribution among subscribers here; but the subscription went down with the plague. I do not remember whether the paper of the 11th April was sent to Bombay. There were four or five subscribers here. The total subscribers were 1,000 or 1,100. It was read by the Marathi-speaking population. The first and second weekly issues in April were out; the third was not out on account of the plague. The paper then stopped, and was republished about the month of June.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: It is true that during the plague the paper had no agent in Bombay. For the Rs. 60, the second accused had to bear all the expenses of printing, and providing the compositors. He used to correct the proofs.

Was it not a part of your business to correct the proofs?—I used to correct proofs of notices when I was told to do so.

Were there not other men besides yourself in the press? There were one reader, two compositors, and one bailer, and a boy to distribute the paper.

Who paid them?—The second accused.

Who paid you?—I was paid by the first accused Rs. 13 a month.

Was it you business to correct all the proofs when told by the second accused?—My duty was not to examine proofs; but when I was ordered, I examined proofs of notices. I have examined any stray proofs he asked me to examine.

You have never refused to examine any proofs he asked you to examine?—Not to my re-collection.

Did you send to the first accused the other Poona papers received by you?—They were sent to him direct from the respective offices.

The Judge: Where is Telligaum?

Witness: It is 20 or 25 miles from Poona.

During the plague did not many persons go to Tullegaum?—I don't know.

Did you not go yourself to Tullegaum?—Sometimes at intervals of one or two months.

There was very great fear and panic among the people at Poona at that time?—I have heard it said so.

Did you keep yourself out of the city?—No, I used to go from my house to the office. I did not go anywhere else.

Did you read any of the other Poona papers?—I did not. They never came to me. They went direct to Tullegaum.

Waman Rajaram, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I know the first accused. He is the proprietor of the *Poona Vaibhav* paper, which is printed at the *Vijianand* press. I am one of the proprietors. I bought it from the first prisoner about ten years ago. I leased it to the second accused on the 28th September 1895, at a monthly rent of Rs. 15. He does other work besides printing this paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: He prints notices and books for people.

Mr. Lang: That is all the evidence for the prosecution, my lord.

Mr. Anderson then put in the Poona plague rules, which he read.

LORD SANDHURST ON THE PLAGUE.

Mr. Anderson then said that he wished to put in two telegrams and one letter from his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to the Viceroy. He did not press the point the previous day, but one of the points which the Advocate-General dwelt on in his opening speech was that one of the articles written was an indication of the improper and disloyal spirit because it said, people would rather die of the plague than undergo this oppressive rule of Government. In that conjunction it was a proper and legitimate evidence to put in the statement of the Governor-in-Council, that people were likely to do the very thing which the Advocate-General referred to this was contained in one of the letters to the Viceroy, and which stated that people would rather die at home than be removed to the hospital. The telegrams spoke of the general feeling of the people. The feeling of the people in Bombay in regard to the segregation was equally applicable to Poona people. It was, therefore, very relevant evidence showing the feelings of the native population of Poona and Bombay. It was an admission of the Governor-in-Council, and it was very fair and proper to use that admission as evidence.

His Lordship: How is it an admission for the purposes of this case?

Mr. Anderson: The Crown is prosecuting here and these telegrams are from the very highest authority.

Being questioned by his Lordship whether he had any objection to the telegrams and letter put in, the Advocate-Aeneral said that he had not the opportunity to have a look at them.

After some discussion, his Lordship allowed the telegrams and letter to be put in as being the statement of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council as to the feelings of the people at the time.

The telegrams were then put in and read.

The Judge, having been informed by Mr. Anderson that he still desired to put in the memorials of the Deccan and Anjuman Sabhas, said he had been considering the matter. There was considerable doubt as to the advisability of one of them. But as that was a criminal trial the doubt should go in favour of the prisoners, and he would not prevent its being read.

Mr. Anderson was proceeding to read them, when The foreman of the jury said that the jury were satisfied by the evidence given as to the state of public feeling.

Mr. Anderson said these were the last two papers he wanted to put in.

The Judge said he would advise the jury under the circumstances to hear the petitions, and consider what Mr. Anderson might say respecting them.

Mr. Anderson thereupon read the petitions.

Mr. Lang then put in a copy of the proclamation made by Mr. Rand, to the effect that any complaints about the conduct of the soldiers should be made the some day, as the alleged offences occurred to the Plague Committee. Mr. Lang also put in the statements made before the magistrate by the two accused.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

The first accused, in answer to the Judge, said: I wish to make a short statement. The incriminating article, or the article in connection with which I have been charged, was not written by me with the intention of causing disaffection in the minds of the people against the Government. When the plague appeared in Poona, and was increasing, certain measures were adopted by Government to stop it. Search parties were sent round. These search parties broke open the houses, went into the house, went into the temples and the kitchens, dealt improperly with the properties of the people, removed the women and others to hospitals where they were detained for a short time. This caused great panic in the city. At this time I was living at Tullegaum. A large number of people came to live at Tullegaum. I received information from them, and from letters and papers I received from Poona. If your Lordship permits me, I will read some of these papers and articles. I would like to add that, when people were removed to the segregation camp, their wives and children used to be detained for ten days, while the males were allowed to go in the evening. I have got a copy of the *Dnyan Prakash*, which I wish to put in.

His Lordship said any evidence could be given by witnesses as to the state of feeling in Poona; but he was not giving evidence now. He could state anything as to the state of feeling among the people.

Prisoner continued: Finding that the people disapproved of the measures of Government, I thought it my duty, as editor, to bring this disapprobation to their notice, so that Government might make some *bundobust*, and the feiling of disapprobation would thereby disappear. The paper of the 4th April is already in. I wish to state in reference to that that article was not written by me with any bad intention, or with any bad motive. What I wished to point out was that the Poona people were courageous people, equal to any occasion, people who could give good advice. This was in times past. They should not have fled from Poona, but should have remained in Poona, petitioned Government or adopted some such measures. The article in which I referred to the accident to the late Mr. Rand was not written by me with any bad intention or with any bad motive. I have used no irony there. I have written it in a very plain manner, and with a simple mind. I had no ill-feeling towards Mr. Rand. I know that it was owing to Mr. Rand's nomination there, and owing to his energetic section, that the plague at Poona subsided, and I was confirmed in my good opinion about him as regards his plague aministration. First, then, my Lord, there is no reason for me to write about such a gentlemen in an ironica'l way or with malicious intention. The second reason was this. If that article had been written by me with any evil intention on my part, that article would not have been put in on my behalf as evidence for me. I had no connection with any movements or meetings held in Poona. I am not a member of any of those associations. I started the "Poona Vaibhav" paper. It was about 17 years ago. During that time I have not written a single article calculated to excite the disaffection of the people against Government. The subjects I treat of generally in my paper are either religious or social; and whenever I find or notice signs of disaffection amongst the people, I consider it my duty to inform Government about it, or bring it to the notice of Government. Notwithstanding all this, I fell surprised at this charge having been brought against me, because I never meant to write anything against the Sirkar, and there is nothing in my writing to that effect. I have not received a very good education, nor do I know law, so I leave my case in the hands of my counsel.

The second accused said: I wish to say this. I did the printing work of this paper by contract. I was the contractor, and never examined the proofs. I had simply to do the printing work. I had no other connection with the paper. No money orders came to me. The manager attended to all that. Out of the Rs. 60, only about Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 remained to me.

His Lordship: Whom do you call the manager?

Prisoner: Narayen Vaid was the manager. All the letters and notices came to his address. His office and the *Poona Vaibhav* office were separate. He used to open all the letters, and used to send them to me, or to the *Poona Vaibhav* office. I used to send the proofs to Narayen Vaid. He used to return them afterwards to me or any of the other compositors. That is all, my Lord.

Mr. Anderson said he had no witnesses to call for the defence.

THE CASE FOR THE CROWN REVIEWED.

The Advocate-General, in his concluding address for the Crown, said that he was extremely glad that the hope which he had expressed the previous day that this trial would be over before Saturday would very probably be realised because nothing now remained except a few words which he had to say on behalf of the prosecution, and the speech of the learned counsel for the accused, and the summing-up by his Lordship. He referred to the irrelevancy of the evidence at first proposed to be tendered by the defence. The prisoner was charged under section 124 A with writing articles which were calculated to cause disaffection. If the articles came within the meaning of the section that there could be no justification for it, and therefore the evidence to prove the circumstances under which they were written were such as to justify them to write as they did would not be relevant. Referring to the evidence in the case, he said that the first prisoner was liable for the articles which he himself wrote. He was the proprietor of the paper in which they were published, and therefore about his liability there could be no question. The second accused stated that although they were printed in his press he did not see the articles. Whether that would be in its self sufficient was a question which deserved consideration.The witness, Vadya, had said that he handed over the manuscript to the second prisoner for the purposes of being printed. This evidence was uncontradicted. If they were of opinion that the articles complained of come within section 124 A, then they should not be allowed to go scot free, because through him these articles went forth to the world. The articles were no criticism of the plague operations in Poona. If they were mere criticisms upon the way in which Government or soldiers were carrying out these operations no one could complain of the criticism in the public press. He had said, and it was also a part of the case,that there was great excitement when the article was written. The plague was raging furiously when Government had determined to take stringent measure for the safety of the people, which was extremely distasteful to a large section of the community. They would have been considered extremely distasteful not only in an oriental but a European city also. These measures were, however, necessary. People were annoyed at them. At a time when the state of feeling of the people was such, what would they expect from the people who professed to instruct the public through the newspapers. The first prisoner had sought for safety at Talegaon from whence he wrote the articles. He knew nothing personally. He derived information from the fugitives and from the Poona newspapers. He did not know whether they were also writing the articles from a place of safety, and whether they were among the people who left Poona. What he submitted was that it was in no way a fair criticism of the measures of the Government. They were not intended to be so. They charged Government with operations, and they did not give them the slightest credit for good intention. It was not a real genuine criticism of the action of the Government, and there was no suggestion as to how the plague operation should be carried out in a different way.

THE MEANING OF THE ARTICLES.

The articles really consisted of an endeavour to excite their readers into a state of animosity towards Government in consequence of the way in which plague operations were carried out. Language of that description was calculated at times like that to be of greatest possible danger to Government, the public being told that revolutions were due to such oppressive measures. There was a mysterious passage in the article which said, that if the people could not uplift the burden themselves, God would do it. It meant many things. It might mean that such action should be taken as was adopted for the removal of Mr. Rand. There was no doubt the article was calculated to excite disaffection. What they had to consider was whether it was such disapprobation of Government measure as was compatible with rendering obdience to the lawful authorities. It was perfectly clear that the article did not come within the exception of section 124 A. The suggestion in the article was that the subjects were justified in overthrowing the Government, as was done in three previous instances in former times of Moghuls, Peshwas, and Marathas. The first accused in a statement said that he wrote these articles with a view to avoid disaffection of the people by drawing the attention of the Government to make a "bundobust." If that was really the object, he could have sent a representation. This showed that it was not a bona-fide disapprobation. The article of the 14th April was also conceived almost in the same spirit.

THE COMMENTS ON MR. RAND.

The article of the 27th June, as was perfectly clear from the evidence of Mr. Sathe and other witnesses for the prosecution, was not a sincere and genuine article, but it was an ironical one. Mr. Rand had incurred displeasure of certain people at Wai by reason of his action in having passed some order in regard to music. He was appointed head of the Poona Plague Committee. They had reference about him in papers which had been complaining of the harsh manner in which the plague operations were carried out. The article of 13th June, which referred to the release of certain convicts by order her Majesty, asked, "How far her officers obeyed of orders"? meaning her officers would not obey. The article on Prince Victor, was dated 10th November 1889. He did no think it showed any very great feeling of loyalty. The article of 25th, August 1895 appear to be satirical, and moreover it was published two years back. He did not think the letters and telegrams from the Bombay Government were very relievant. They would remember that they were written some months before these articles appeared. They were written in January and they were in reference to Bombay, and discussing whether it was distrable to enforce segregation and other measures in Bombay. There was a great difference between Bombay and Poona. The difficulties here in carrying out house-to-house visitation were greater than in Poona because of the large population, and Government would might well have shrunk from undertaking the work afterwards performed by General Gatacre's committee. He admitted that at there was very great excitement, but that did not at all tell in favour of the accused. It must tell very much against him. He ought to have taken into consideration that up the time he wrote the people were excited and harrassed by this operation. He ought to have been careful in what he sent forth to the world through his power.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Anderson said that this was a case which he hoped they would all approach with an even temper and a fair mind. It was a case of great importance, not only to those immediately concerned, but to public generally. It followed immediately after the Tilak case, and was entirely of a different nature to that being one which in its nature came under and was entirely covered and protected by the second-part of the section. The Tilak case showed what might not be done, while this case showed what might be done under the section, so that two together would practically mould the references to the law in the future in regard to the exceedingly difficult and perplexing Section 124A., which only operated in regard to writings calculated to affect the feelings of the people towards Government. It was clear that the plague measures of Government in Poona did excite public feeling to the utmost, not only on the part of the natives, but also on the part of a large proportion of the Europeans. The plague measures, drastic and stringent as they were, were justified, because if the plague was to be stopped they could not be avoided. The greater good that Government were aiming for was one so immeasurably outweighting the evils incidental to them that Government were justified in inflecting those measures. But they could not overlook the friction which had been caused by them, and it was quite open to a journalist to state this to be the case and comment upon it. He was entitled to ask Government to so amend the plague rules which is to remove the friction, if not entirely, at least to a very large extent. This was what was clearly seen in the petitions from the Deccan Sabha and the Anjuman Sabha which he had read to them. They went to show that by a few alterations of the rules and by a little attention to details the distress which existed could to a large extent be removed. They would find no suggestion either in the petitions or in the meetings which were the subject of the charge, that there should be no plague committee. All they asked for was an alteration in the methods pursued. The point upon which public feeling was most strong was in regard to the employment of British soldiers to conduct the search. With the exception of one gentleman, all the members of jury were like himself Europeans. They knew Tommy Atkins very well, and valued his good qualities; they were aware he was the finest fighting machine in the world, but he was a young man very full of spirits, and when he was let out to conduct search parties, practically without any supervision, that is what it came to, he naturally went about the work in as light hearted a way as he possibly could. The gentlemen of the jury would probably have enjoyed a walk round with Tommy Atkins, but it was not so with the Native gentlemen accompanying the search parties, as they could feel nothing but disgust for his playful remarks and for his failure to understand native prejudices. No power whatever was given under the rules to the native gentlemen accompanying the search parties, and although they might have been men of importance and position, it would weigh very little with the British soldiers whether it was Rao Bahadur this or Khan Sahib that, or a J. P., he would put them all in the same category with natives of a lower type, and would probably call them by the same name, a name which he(the learned counsel) preferred not to menion. In Bombay the friction caused by the plague operations was much less than at Poona, and this was due to the fact that no British soldiers were employed to conduct the searches. The soldiers used in connection with the plague were native sepoys and the native gentlemen who carried on the house-to-house visitation had no cause what ever to complain of their treatment. When they contrasted the difference between the measures of suppression in Bombay and those adopted in Poona, they could quite understand how it was that the excitement of public feeling voiced by the Poona newspaper was so much greater there than in Bombay.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The present case was an exceedingly important one in regard to the freedom of the Press. He used that phrase in no cant way, and he was quite sure that the jury understood the immense value of a free press; free to express its opinion on public measures. In that connection he could not do better than read to them extracts of the judgment of the eminent judge who summed up the case of the Queen against Sullivan. Mr. Anderson then read extracts from the judgment in which Lord Fitzgerald asked the jury to consider the alleged seditious article in a free, fair, and impartial spirit. He submitted that judged by that standard the articles complained of only disapproved of the actions of Government to an extent which the law allowed. The learned counsel was dealing with the point, when the hour for adjournment for tiffin arrived, and after the interval went on to explain the meaning of the section, 124A., copies of which were distributed to the jury by the order of his Lordship. If the jury had in their minds as clear a conception of the meaning of the exception mentioned in the last half of the section as he himself had just then, he would be content to sit down without saying anything further, for he firmly believed that an acquittal would ensue. They had to be clear in their minds before they convicted the accused that his real intention was to create a disaffection incompatible with rendering obedience to the lawful authority of Government. In one of the articles that had been put in to show animus the Poona people had been accused of

A WANT OF MANLINESS.

It told them that the ghee had disappeared from their moustaches and they had become eunuchs. But there was nothing seditious in that. Suppose they could by the use of a magician's wand make the Hindus as a race as fair and manly as themselves, would not they be able to work with them much better than was now the case? There were times when everybody ought to stand up, and stiffen their backs not by way of rebellion against Government, but against an unlawful authority, not having the warrant of Government. The learned counsel then read portions of the summing-up of his Lordship in the Tilak case to show that the criticisms against Government and its measures might even be unfair without coming within the meaning of the section. He reminded the jury of the strong feelings excited and the bitter remarks made against Government in regard to the C. D. Acts by good people at home, of whose loyalty there could be no doubt, but it had never been said that these criticisms were seditious. The same thing was to be said in regard to the anti-vivisectionists.

Coming to the facts of the present case, Mr. Anderson said that while to some extent he was relieved that his Lordship had decided that evidence as to the plague administration was inadmissable—for some days might have been occupied in recording it—he felt regret that people who had been challenged to relate their story could not come forward to do so. He loyally accepted the decision of the court, and he was glad to say that they had enough on the record to show the main facts of the case.

If they found him saying that he thought the authorities were to blame, he asked them not to believe that he meant to say anything of the sort. They all believed that Lord Sandhurst and his helpers did the very best they could in their power, to take the line they thought best. But there was another side to the case—that was that the most enormous distress was caused to the people, and he wanted them to realise what that distress meant. With the best and most merciful intention this distress was caused. They could not blame the people who said, "You can do this most painful thing in ways which will cause less distress, and be less painful." It would be perfectly legitimate if the accused or any other critic of Government measurers at that time suggested that the measures could be carried on in a way less calculated to create unrest. It would be legitimate to say in that case that the whole thing was bad for root to branch.

WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN POONA?

What was the root objection of the whole system as taken by those people with regard to the plague operation at Poona. It was that British soldiers were used in inspecting the houses. The Deccan Sabha did not go further than that. The employment of soldiers had caused them suffering. The learned counsel for the prosecution had said that British soldiers and sepoys were mixed in the search party.

Mr. Lang said that he did not say search party. He said the party connected with the plague operation to find out plague cases.

Mr. Anderson, continuing, said that they were not used for this matter of inspection but for finding out the plague cases. There was ultimately a modification of rules. There was not one set of rules but there were several. They would, therefore, see that the one which he had in his hand, was a revised rule. The search party was composed of three soldiers and one native gentleman, who was styled a volunteer. There were ten search parties that was. to say to thirty British soldiers and ten native volunteers, if they all came, and they were under one officer. The people had left their houses wholesale. The shops were shut up; and they could well imagine what would be the feelings of the people when they knew their houses were forced open in their absence, their kitchens over-turned. It was a very serious thing for a native of India as it entailed a kind of polution, and certain operations were required before he could put himself right with the powers that be. The soldiers had to decide whether a man was suffering from plague; or an apothecary or a hospital assistant was responsible for deciding it. The result was that healthy people were removed to hospital and detained there for some hours unless Dr. Barry or some responsible English doctor came and discovered that the man was not suffering from the plague. The correspondence of Dixit, who himself was a victim described how he came to grief by being removed to the hospital, although he was perfectly healthy and how he was terrified on his return home, that his whole family was removed to the segregation camp. No language was sufficiently violent to describe such terrible agony of mind, and it could not border on disloyalty. Could any of them hesitate to say that people must have suffered in Poona, not only individually, but out of feelings for their kind, very greatly indeed? Would not any of them had they been journalists at Poona have felt it to have been their duty under such circumstances to write strongly, nay bitterly on the subject. If they understood that they would be able to appreciate the frame of mind in which his client wrote.

THE ARTICLES CONSIDERED.

Mr. Anderson then proceeded to deal with various articles which had been put in. The articles of June 4th began with a declaration that panic existed, and that people would rather die of plague than submit to the oppressive rule of Government. The word "rule" there really meant "measures" as had been, he believed, and made clear in the evidence. Lord Sandhurst himself a few months earlier had said that the people would rather die than go to hospitals. The statement that the distress and misery was described as having no precedent in history, which was tall and turgid talk and was largely metaphorical, as was the case with a good deal of Mahrati writing. The writer also gave instances of the harsh administration of the Plague Committee, and there was no reason to doubt but that the writer believed these cases to be true. The word "zoolum" used there might mean anything from harsh oppression to cutting a servant an anna. The second paragraph in the leader—which had been omitted by the prosecution—gave an instance of oppression towards a gentleman named Dixit and expressed regret that the Government did not take notice of these things. The article was an appeal to Government. It was far from exciting the people to rebellion. Government were asked to take such measures as would injure the feelings of the people. The learned counsel read several passages from the article to show that the meaning was innocent. The historical illustration was not to show that Government would be overthrown by the subject. It only said that sovereign power was over thrown by another power when people were discontented. Government asked to take such measures as would produce love in the subjects for their sovereign. It was a fair discourse. It was highest unwisdom to alienate the good-will of the population as it weakened the strength of the sovereign. Government were appealed to make the people comfortable so that their rule might be secured. There was not one word which showed intention of causing disaffection. The other articles would not be of any use to them unless they doubted the meaning of the particular article. Government had time to ransack, and they had actually ransacked the paper to find disloyal articles, but they had only found one. If they looked at their own papers, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for the last seventeen years they would find that many articles in those papers were of a more carping spirit. The learned counsel then referred to the sketch by Mrs. Birdwood under the heading of "Salam, mem saheb" published in English papers which showed how her *dhobi* was sent to the hospital with his child returned the same evening to tell the Madam saheb saying the doctors had killed the child before his eyes. He laid great stress on the words the Government in *its own interest* should not oppress the people under the guise of protection. There was no appeal to the people: there was no indication of disloyal intention. The accused made this appeal because at that time the people were running away and so they were asked to be more manly like their ancestors and help their fellow-subjects. The article on Mr. Rand not only savoured of loyalty but of generous sentiment. The accused was not a fool to put in the article if he had written it in an ironical sense. Did they think that the counsel and solicitors who understood Marathi and he (the learned counsel) who understood English were such fools as to put in an article which went against him.

"THE SEDITION HUNTER."

The learned counsel said Mr. Sathe was a very unfair witness, who said that the article was ironical because, he believed, rightly or wrongly, that accused was incapable of writing in favour of Mr. Rand, and when he gave that answer he had no other reason to say that it was ironical, and he had to go carefully through it to point out any irony in it. The reason he gave for his opinion that it was irony, was most trumpery. Mr. Sathe stood convicted of absurdity. It was an honest and a generous article of a generous enemy, if he was an enemy, and he asked the jury to form that view. There was not a shade of evidence to show that any irony was meant in describing the pathetic, the tragic, violent and untimely end of Mr. Rand. The Advocate-General had said that the article of August 1895 was satirical. Why it was so, he did not say. Everything that this man did was to be taken as evil-doing. Why should they start with an impression that the man did nothing but evil. As regards the article of the visit of Prince Victor, it was a laudatory one. That article showed personal attachment to the Queen. In conclusion the learned counsel said that this was a case of great importance—he might say of great and wide-reaching importance. He asked them to look at it in a quiet, cool and temperate spirit. In considering the article he hoped they would make every proper allowance for the facts and circumstances of the time and position in which the man was when he was writing with the intense feelings that he felt in conjunction with the people of his own race. He asked them to look at the article in that spirit for the purpose of finding out what was the mind of the accused. He was sure that they could not come to any other conclusion than that the accused was not actuated with any unfair motive and if they considered it in a cool, fair, and temperate spirit he was sure they would be inclined to give every befenefit of the doubt to the prisoner. He submitted to them with the greatest confidence that they could not come to the conclusion that this article, even if they thought it was indignant, and even if they thought unfair, which he thought it was not, was not written with the object of exciting disaffection. There was absolutely no evidence on the three articles he was charged that he had any intention which would bring him within Section 124. He had detained them long, but he hoped what he said would help them in coming to a right conclusion of the case and he hoped they would find the accused not guilty.

THE SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship, in summing-up to the jury, said that as the case was not a voluminous one he could sum up in a short time, and there would be no need to detain those jurors who had special reasons for wishing the case to close before Saturday. He could briefly sum up that evening, without undue haste. His Lordship then read the section under which the prisoners were charged, and said that as to the question of responsibility there had been no dispute so far as the first accused was concerned. He was admittedly the owner and editor of the paper, and was undoubtedly responsible for what appeared in the paper. With regard to the second accused, it had been stated in evidence that he used to get the munuscript sent by the first accused, and caused it to be printed. He was in the employ of Kelkar, and received Rs. 60 per month out of which he had to pay the staff of compositors and printers. The evidence went to show that he corrected the proofs after the manuscr pt had been set up. In his statement he said that he did not correct the proofs, but against that there was the sworn evidence of the clerk employed at the press, and that not only who also said that the manuscript was submitted to him when it was received. There was no doubt that he superintended the printing of the paper, and it was for the jury to say whether the matter in the paper was put in after he had read the proofs. They had the two statements before them, and must bear in mind that it was competent for the second accused to call evidence to prove his statement that he had not a personal knowledge of what was to appear, in the paper; but he had not done so. The question was one of fact, and considering the evidence before them, the jury would have to decide upon it. Coming to deal with the law of sedition, his Lordship said that many points arose in the last case which had not risen in this one, and he could put the matter in a comparatively narrow compass. His Lordship then interpreted to the jury the meaning of section 124a, laying down in regard thereto the same principles as in his judgment in the Tilak case. He quite agreed with Mr. Anderson's contention that they mos not deal too hardly with an accused person under this section. It was not a crime to write unreasonable or unfairly. A man might criticise Government measures very unfairly indeed, and if he were liable to be prosecuted for that, Government might be constantly calling writers to account. Unfairness and unreasonableness must be given great latitude. They must exercise their common sense in reading those articles, and as men of the world most try to see what these men were driring at in writing as they did. Were they writing only unfairly, or was the purpose to excite a spirit of hostility, not merely to the measures but to the position of Government, to such an extent as to be incompatible with their continuing to obey and support the Government. Supposing a writer was dealing with the Epidemic Diseases Act, he might condemn it to any extent he pleased; he might call it abominable and everythrag else that was bad, provided he did not mean to excite such disapprobation as would lead people to disobey Government. They must judge of the passage as it stood; they must not pay too much attention to isolated words, but must consider it as a whole. If there was a doubt the accused must be given the benefit of it; and, they must place a generous construction upon the article.

THE STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

Both the Advocate-General and Mr. Anderson had dwelt upon the excited state of public feeling at the time these articles were written; not only in Poona, but also in Bombay and other parts of Western India. They would remember that at one stage of the trial there had been a great deal of legal argument as to the admissibility of evidence, as to what had occurred at Poona about that time. He refused to admit such evidence because it was absolutely immaterial to the charge whether the complaints made against the authorities in the offending articles were true or false. The section did not relate to false allegations against Government; it simply related to exciting disaffection, and that alone was the issue before them. But, undoubtedly, very great importance was to be attached to the state of public feeling in regard to the grievances to which the articles referred. Whether many of the allegations made at the time were true or false there could be no doubt that a feeling of great opposition to the measures of Government did exist, and that the people were bitterly opposed to segregation and house-to-house visitation and all the rest of it. It was indeed absolutely inevitable that this should be the case; it was natural in the last degree that such feelings should have been excited. The separation of children from their parents and of relatives generally from one another was bound to cause great excitement. It was a feeling with which they must to a large extent sympathise, and they must admit that the suffering entailed by a visitation like that of the plague was severe. It was time of great trial for the people, and they were moved in the deepest way imaginable. Out of this fact there arose in the present case two considerations; one favourable the other unfavourable to the accused. The first was, that they would naturally share the excited feelings which exercised the people of their own community and class, and allowance must be made for this in considering the question of the intention of the accused in writing and publishing these article. The other consideration which they had to bear in mind was that the first accused in writing the articles conplained of knew what the state of feeling was, and must have known that, as the people hated the measures of Government a very little excitement was required to make them hate the Government itself. A mere hint was enough to lead from one state of mind to the other; and therefore, it behaved the accused Kelkar, as a public writer to be especially careful what he wrote. In this respect, the excited state of public feeling in the city was a matter which told against the accused.

WIRE THE ARTICLES SEDITION?

Of course, in judging of the question of intention, the jury would not be led by abstract theories, but look at the articles themselves, and say whether it was the language of a man who was trying to arouse a feeling of disloyalty to the Government, or was it the language of a man animated by strong feelings of indignotion, who was condemning the measures of Government, and who wanted to stir up in his readers, a similar feeling of hostility against the measures of Government. These articles were dealing with the measures of Government, so the terms of explanation to Section 124A applied. If a man criticised measures, and simply wanted to make his readers condemn them however strongly, however unreasonably, and unfairly the criticisms might have been made, the jury must acquit him of any offence under this Section. Turning to the articles themselves his Lordship said the first one dealt with the plague. Some part of it was very strong comment indeed, but still it dealt with the measures of Government, and although it might be described as unreasonable and untrue, he did not think it came within the provisions of the Section. The jury must, however, consider this article in connection with the state of public feeling which existed at the time, and decide whether, in their opinion, the prisoner meant to stir up a feeling of hatred against the Government. The next article in order was the one put in by Mr. Anderson, and which dealt with the experiences of a certain Mr. Dixit. In one part of this the writer departed from commenting upon the measures of Government, and attacked the Government itself, but the jury would have to take that passage in connection with the rest of the article, and not regard it as an isolated one. His Lordship then read the other portions of the incriminating articles, and said it was contended on the part of the prosecution that the Government was held up as a wreched Government, absolutely indifferent to the feelings of the people, and to their troubles, but the defence contended that there was no intention of endewarring to excite hatred against the Government, and the language was expressive of the indignation of a man writing in an excited frame of mind. At the end of the article was a reference to three rebellions which were recorded in history, but what this came to was that the rebellions were the outcome of the disaffection of the people against their rulers. Just before the article stated that the people were disgusted with the Government, and here it was added that disgust had led in past times to rebellion. He did not think it really came to more than that, where people were disgusted and discontented, the Government was in danger. The very end of the article would have to be carefully considered by the jury, because the prosecution contended that it contained a veiled threat. In a sense it was

A THREAT

and it was put about the country amongst the subscribers to the "Vaibhav," whilst they were not disposed to think calmly and quietly of the Government. The jury must think it out carefully, and decide whether, in their opinion, it would excite enmity towards the Government. With regard to these two articles it seemed to him peculiarly a question for the jury, a question of common sense. They must read the articles as a whole—fortunately they were not made more complicated by any dispute as to the meaning of particular words—and it was his duty to leave it to them, after balancing the case for the prosecution and for the defence as evenly as he was able. The only thing which then remained for him to do was to deal shortly with other articles, and he wanted to remined the jury that the prisoner was not on his trial in regard to these particular extracts. He did this specially in the case of the article dealing with the late Mr. Rand, which was not a seditious one, and which was not included in the charge. These articles were only put in with a view to ascertain what was the view of the writer when he wrote the other three, and if the jury had no doubt about the three parts of the incriminating article he advised them not to bother about the others. In regard to the article about Mr. Rand, there seemed to be very little about the Government. The articles might be full of sneers at Mr. Rand, couched in the worst possible taste, but this Section had nothing to do with attacks upon subordinates or insults to their memory. Looking through the article itself he found it difficult to believe that it was meant seriously. The other articles he did not think were of any particular importance in this case, and two of them were altogether too remote from the present time to have much value. There was no doubt the the main object of the accused was to condemn the Government measures strongly, and all the jury had to consider was whether he intended to excite in the minds of his readers a disposition not to obey and support the lawful authority of Government, and in considering that they must have regard to the state of mind of the people amongst whom the paper circulated at that particular time.

Mr. Anderson asked for a case to be granted in regard to the admissibility of evidence respecting the plague in Poona, but his lordship asked him to make the application another time.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 5.55 p.m., and returned after an absence from Court of thirty minute.

Being asked by the Clerk of the Crown, whether they were unanimous or divided.

The foreman of the jury said: We are not agreed.

The Clerk of the Crown: Then how are you divided. Don't say which for which.

The foreman: Five against four.

His Lordship: Are you satisfied that you are not likely to agree.

The fooman: Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship: You made every effort to be egreed then?

The foreman: Yes.

His Lordship: Then it will not serve any useful end if I ask you to again retire?

The forman: No, my Lord.

His Lordship: Well, gentlemen, then I must discharge you.

The jury was thus discharged, and a fresh trial will ensue.

THE "MOD-VRITT" CASE.

Mr. Robertson applied, on behalf of Kassinath Waman Lele, the accused in the *Mod-vritt* case, the trial of which was tranferred by Mr. Justic Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade from the Satara Sessions Court to Bombay, that the case be traversed to the next Bombay Sessions. The learned counsel, in support of his application, produced a certificate by Dr. Sidney Smith that the accused was ill, and would take three weeks or a month to get well. He was arrested on the 30th August.

Mr. Lang: On the 31st.

Robertson, continuing, said his client's time was taken up in the application for a transfer of the case to Bombay. He came to Bombay only on the 15th inst., and had had no time to prepare his defence.

His lordship said the accused got the case transferred to Bombay on the only ground that his witnesses were the same as those to be examined in the *Poona Vaibhav* case, and that it would be very inconvenient for them to go from Bombay to Satara.

Mr. Robertson: He was then well. He is ill now. The ground for the present application is the certificate of the Police Surgeon to the effect that the accused is unable to leave his bed.

His lordship said there were two other cases for trial, and he proposed to take this case last.

Mr. Robertson: The certificate is quite clear on the point that the accused is unable to leave his bed.

His lordship said the certificate was rather vague. If Dr. Sidney Smith had said that the accused would not be able in a few days more to stand his trial, that would be a different thing. But the certificate was not quite explicit. If the accused was not represented by counsel, would he be able to stand up and put his question?

Mr. Lang said it was quite fair that the accused should be examined by some one on behalf of the Crown.

His lordship said that would be a fair course.

The application was thereupon postponed.

The "*Madras Times*" writes:—Reams of loyalty will not justify six words of sedition, and that the articles tended to promote disaffection, surely none but a mind made up to the opposite could induce a man to deny. It is no question whether or not the articles actually stirred up sedition; all that has to be asked is—did they tend to produce such effect. In the matter of the sentence on Tilak it is satisfactory to feel that with regard to the High Court of Bombay there can be no accusation that the sentence has been of vindictive harshness. It has been alleged that the trial was brought about vindictially; but with in verdict before him, the Judge has happily given what is, comparatively with possibilities, a light punishment.

The "*Madras Mail*" things the sentence imposed is light compared to that to which Tilak rendered himself liable, but for a man in his social position a heavier sentence was not required. It can hardly be hoped that the issue of the trial will be regarded with calmness and equanimity by his follow countrymen; but it may be hoped that whatever measure of sympathy is awarded him personally, the loyal and educated sections of the community at any rate will keep their heads level and recognise the good intentions of the Government in putting a stop to an evil which if allowed to grow could only end in disturbances of the peace and consequent insecurity to life and property.

The "Madras Hindu" declares that the conviction of Mr. Tilak has cast a gloom over the whole country. The news has been received everywhere with intense grief and with a sense of humiliation. It is not that law and justice have been vindicated, but that the policy of reaction which for some time the enemies of the Indian people have been urging has triumphed. It has been the great object of these unscrupulous men, whose one aim is to keep the people of India in a condition of slavery, to strike a crushing blow at the party of progress and now they have succeeded in their object. They have succeeded in producing depression and despair everywhere. The British Government in India would appear to have taken leave of its old traditions of freedom, benevolence and popular sympathy, and have fallen entirely into the ways of irresponsible reactionaries; and British Indian statesmen would appear to feel ashamed of the noble aspiration of helping in the regeneration of the fallen and ancient races of India, which inspired the policy and measures of their predecessors.

Mrs. Besant has been writing to a San Francisco paper against capital punishment. She says that to imprison a murderous criminal is wise, for as his astral body cannot get far away from his physical, his power for mischief is exceedingly limited, and he can injure society but little; set free from his physical body he can range the world at will and seek among the weak and the criminal for instruments to carry out the mischief his passions dictate. "When a life upon earth is cut short by suicide or by execution, the state of the soul thus violently expelled from its tenement differs in important respects from that of souls that pass away under the peaceful touch of ordinary death. The criminal goes out in fear and anger—fear of the physical suffering of the rope or knife, anger against all concerned in the untimely end of his life here. For the most part, indeed, the murderer, as he is flung out of his body, is in a swirl of contending passions, and offers a pitiable spectacle on his sudden and conscious arrival in the astral world." Thus the astral body as a rule proceeds to make an ass of itself, and buzzes around generally, instead of keeping to itself.

It was stated in the Lahore paper some time ago that the only rupee known of Ibrahim Shah, Suri, was discovered by a local numismatist. The possessor of this coin has, the *Pioneer* is informed, recently unearthed a unique silver coin of the Græco-Bactrian rulers Straton and Agathokleia, dating back to about 100 B. C. This beautiful and valuable coin which, we understand, was secured somewhere in the Happy Valley, is in an excellent state of preservation and weighs about 155 grains. On its obverse, it has the heads jugate of Straton and Agathokleia, both of which are diademed, with a legend in Greek giving their names and titles. The reverse of the coin has the figure of Pallas holding an ægis and hurling a thunderbolt, as on the coins of Menander and other Græco-Bactrian kings, encircled as usual with a legend in Pali characters. According to the late General Sir Alexander Cunningham, the coins of these rulers are extremely rare, only four or five specimens in copper being all that are known to be in existence, most of them being now in the British Museum. The coin now brought to light is not only absolutely unique, but it is of very great interest. It was also conjectured by that great numismatist, more than a quarter of a century since, that the connection between Straton and Agathokleia could only have been that of man and wife, and the present discovery not only places this assumption beyond doubt, but shows that these personages were reigning at the same time, from the fact that, as already remarked, the heads of both wear the royal fillet, and the names of both are clearly given on the coin. It is a great pity that in consequence of the apathy of Government, such numismatic treasures should be lost to our Indian Museums, to be eventually dispersed over the wide world.



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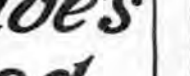
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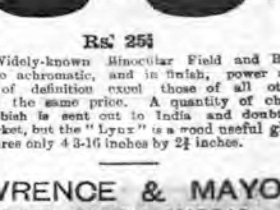
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